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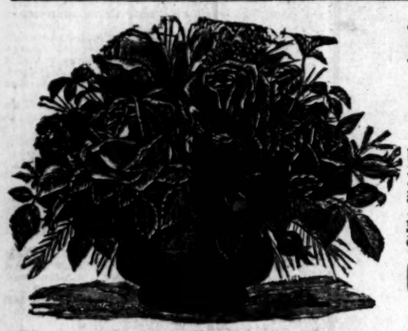

LATEST EDITION

THE EXPERTS.

Dr. Bauer Gives Some Testimony in the Maxwell Case.

A Few Interesting Points About Poisons and Post Mortems.

The Defense Not Materially Strengthened by His Evidence.

Maxwell's Appearance in Court To-Day—He Refuses to Be Interviewed—The Exhumation of Preller—Scenes in the Court-Room To-Day.

The manner of the defendant in the Prellar case has undergone a change. His chipper flippancy has given place to seriousness. His easy assurance is fast vanishing under the load of self-confessed weakness and disgrace, and even his inordinate vanity was chipped by the merciless probe of Circuit Attorney Clover.

The ordeal must have been a terrible one which could touch the prisoner's vanity, and it was.

The weak points in his record and in his story of the killing were dragged out to light and were flirted in his face, until in sheer desperation he collapsed and fell on the handiest refuge of a treacherous memory.

A weak memory was the alternate from a vigorous imagination.

His own attorneys had led him over a waste of quicksand where he plunged and floundered heplessly and pitiably. The last support was knocked from under his feet, and he was overwhelmed by the corruption of his own wretched past.

There never was a finer illustration of what a record is worth.

The furies of fraud and falseness faced the man in the crisis of his life and lashed and hounded him to the scaffold. When the dramatic close of the cross-examiner was reached, there was not a soul in the court-room who did not look upon the prisoner as a doomed man and and justly doomed. The faces of the jury seemed to wear the expression of men who have practically made up their minds and who have an unpleasant duty to perform.

The effect of this searching test was as much visible in the prisoner as in anyone else. When his vanity is touched his heart is wounded. Impulse is his conscience, and vanity his moral principle.

It was his vanity that led him to change his name; his vanity that betrayed him into the affectation of learning; vanity that led him to add his titles to his false name; vanity that led him to make others believe him disappointed in great expectations; vanity and villainy that made him a murderer; vanity that forced him into displaying his blood-stained money; vanity that put up guide-posts from the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast.

Weak vanity led to petty thievery, petty thievery to deception, deception to lying, lying to fraud, lust and fraud and lying and vanity led to murder, and murder will lead to the gallows.

The Nemesis of the accused man was created by himself.

Yesterday the chief witness for the defense was the defendant's sure condemnation. To-day the expert witness for the defense failed to strengthen his case. Granting the truth of the accident theory, it proved him a fool, whose folly was great enough to almost deserve hanging.

Again the hypodermic syringe was brought into court indirectly. Strive as the defense may, they cannot get away from the syringe. By their own witness it was proved that the effect of chloroform and morphine on the lungs and heart are practically the same.

Every little adjunct of a murder rises to meet the murderer on his trial.

The trial thus far has come to this: Everything points to murder and robbery. Granting the truth of the theory of the defense, the cruelty, lack of feeling and utter want of decency and moral principle displayed by the prisoner under the circumstances brands him as an object of contempt and disgust—the nesrest thing to a murderer.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Continuation of the Defense in the Maxwell Trial To-Day.

Dr. Louis Bauer was the first witness called in the Maxwell-Brooks case to-day on the part of the defense. He stated that he was a physician and was 72 years of age. He has attended three universities. Held a position as advisor of the court on questions of medical jurisprudence. Since coming to St. Louis he has held the position of Dean of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Demonstrater of Surgery.

"What do you mean by medical jurisprudence?"

"We mean the application of the principles of medical science to judicial questions."

"Is it recognized as a distinct and well-settled science?"

"Yes, sir; it is mostly in Germany but is taught everywhere as an important branch of medical study."

"What opportunity have you had to apply your knowledge on this subject?"

"I had most of my opportunities in Germany in performing post-mortem examinations and giving advice. While living in Brooklyn I did most of this work."

"For how long there?"

"For four years."

A post-mortem was explained as investigation of the causes of death. The experience of Dr. Baur was thoroughly detailed.

"Are you acquainted with the medical features of this case?"

"I am by hearing the proceedings in this and reading reports of the case."

"You learned it here in court?"

"Partly and partly in the newspapers."

"Have you been in the habit of using chloroform?"

"Every day in my practice, and ever since its discovery."

"Does the use of chloroform require extra precautions?"

"Most decidedly."

"What do they consist in?"

"First, in making the proper selection of the article used. Sometimes a bad article will nearly cause death. I use Squib's, as the best."

"Do I understand, then, that by reason of a bad article the danger may be increased?"

"Considerably, sir."

"Then death might occur in such a case when a good article would be safe?"

"Yes."

"How can the quality be determined?"

"By prescribing the best—certain chloroforms which are known to be good. If not satisfied with this you must go to a chemical analyzer. Another rule is to determine whether the patient is in condition to take it safely. Fatty degeneration of the heart precludes the use of chloroform. Most cases of accidental death are generally occasioned by fatty degeneration of the heart. Often accidents occur when there is an idiosyncrasy for chloroform in the patient when used by most skillful physicians."

Idiosyncrasy was described in this sense as meaning that unexpected results occur in its use—results then could not be foreseen.

"A skilled physician can see that a skilled physician can foresee the danger of using chloroform in certain cases?"

"Yes."

"But in case of idiosyncrasy it could not be foreseen?"

"No, sir. The only way of finding it out is by the effects." [The Doctor gave illustrations of these cases.] "And then there is no oxygen in chloroform, and it must be mixed with atmospheric air. Again, when a certain point is reached you must stop—when the voluntary action of the chest begins. A few more inhalations may produce death. Physicians rarely take the risk of performing an operation and giving chloroform at the same time."

"Properly used, it is a good remedial agent?"

"Yes; excellent for certain purposes. Some use ether. I prefer chloroform. It is as legitimate to use chloroform as to use strychnine or other powerful remedies properly."

"It is proper to use it rightly?"

"Yes; it is perfectly proper when properly used."

"Are there not cases in which large quantities may be used without harm?"

"The quantity cuts no figure. Properly done, it is safely done; but improperly done, it is dangerous."

"How do you mix atmospheric air with it?"

"That is done by the apparatus. I use a napkin and leave an opening between the face and the napkin so that the patient draws in air with the chloroform."

"Without reference to the quality of the article the danger is increased or diminished by the distance?"

"Not exactly. You must see that the chloroform is mixed with air."

"I understand that if you hold the lint a good distance from the face you could not produce anesthesia?"

"No."

"The nearer the more the effect?"

"Certainly." [The witness reiterated the effects and dangers of chloroform.]

"Death occurs in the practice of the most skilled physician occasionally?"

"Yes, but rarely. Only one case has ever occurred in my practice in which I could not foresee the result, but I saved his life."

"How about physicians in general?"

"They have not so much practice are not so skilled as experienced surgeons. Young men are generally more careless."

"Is it used without an operation?"

"Yes, in an examination where pain may be anticipated."

Dr. Bauer related his experience, stating that he used chloroform in thousands of cases and had never lost one.

"Now, as to the manifestation of danger?"

"The respiration stops, the heart stops, the patient becomes very limber. Before the respiration becomes heavy there is snoring."

"Are there any sounds made by patients such as groaning or moaning?"

"Sometimes they sing, or talk, or cry out in a high key or groan and make other sounds."

"Is it customary to use chloroform in case of examination or operations on the genital or urinary organs?"

"Yes, when I anticipate pain I use chloroform."

"Are these examinations likely to occasion pain?"

"Well, when properly done and skilfully handled the pain may be light."

"You recognize a disease called stricture, do you not?"

"Yes."

"Explain it."

Dr. Bauer explained that it was the constriction or drawing together of any tubular organ. The urethra was described and the witness said stricture frequently occurred there at any part of it. He also described the different kinds. he said there were obstructions and strictures. Obstructions came from without but a stricture is generally allied to a reduction of the passage. The witness gave a scientific definition of the term which was interesting to the public.

Witness spoke of the stricture and the causes. Reference was then made to the private habit which the prisoner imputed to L. A. Preller, and the witness was asked if this habit caused symptoms which might be taken by an inexperienced man as the symptoms of stricture. He said yes, but that a skilled physician would soon discover it.

"Do skilled physicians make wrong diognoses often?"

"I do not think so."

"Would it be likely to happen in the case of an unskilled physician?"

"An unskilled physician might do anything."

"Does it ever happen that an skilled physicians make wrong diognoses?"

"Too often. To err is human, as the old proverb has it. There is no infallibility in surgery, sir."

"Is it customary or usual to use chloroform in the treatment of stricture?"

"Hardly customary. I never use it except in the case of a painful operation for the removal of the stricture. The mere introduction of a shaft I do not think requires chloroform. The young ones and more sentimental ones may use it in these cases."

"Did you say that these organs are sensitive to pain?"

"Yes, but it is a hard thing to judge the pain of some people. There may be pain."

"Is there danger in the insertion of the shaft?"

"Yes, of tearing and of other accidents; sometimes a few drops of blood follows its introduction."

"There is danger of producing physical injury?"

"Yes."

"Is the knowledge of avoiding danger acquired from books or experience?"

"Oh, you can't acquire it from books at all. There must be experience."

The witness said it was an easy operation in the hands of a skilful man, but was dangerous in inexperienced hands. The value of chloroform was again gone over. In certain cases, where the patient is afraid of pain and may move or start, chloroform may be used to advantage, but, on the other hand, a conscious patient may assist the surgeon.

Sometimes he said that the patient from the shock to the nervous system suffered from chill, urethral fever, and death might result. This danger is largely diminished by the use of anæsthetics. Strictures, he said, might be produced from internal injuries and other causes.

"Can a state of anæsthesia be produced by the injection of morphine?"

"Some physicians preceded the administration of chloroform by an injection of morphine."

"If the anesthesia is caused by the injection of morphine would it require much chloroform to prove fatal?"

"No; very little more might produce it."

"Then by an injection of morphine you have the patient on the road to death?"

"Well, morphine given in large doses, enough to produce anesthesia, is a dangerous thing."

"The morphine overcomes the vital forces?"

"Yes, it overcomes the vital forces and causes death."

"Did you say post-mortems are made for the purpose of determining the cause of death in violent death?"

"I don't know what else for."

Objection was made to any further questions on the post-mortem and Mr. Fauntleroy made a speech on the subject of the importance of having the results of the post-mortem brought before the jury and the court. He said is had a most significant bearing on this case.

"Would you say, Doctor, that a post-mortem was a necessary part of a judicial investigation of a death by violence?"

Objection was made and sustained.

"I understood you to say that for four years you conducted post-mortem examinations?"

"Yes."

"Who for?"

"For the Coroner, who was not a physician."

"Would the post-mortem throw any light on the cause of death?"

"It is the only means by which it can be ascertained."

"Does the nearness of time to the death make any difference?"

"The sooner the better. The body changes, of course, in time."

"Were your post-mortems made publicly or privately?"

"Publicly, of course."

"Were they brought into court?"

Objected to and sustained.

"Did you ever know of one being suppressed or kept out of court?"

Objected to and sustained.

"Doctor, in a post-morten held nine or ten days after death would a post-mortem be able to discover death by strangulation?"

"Yes, sir. Strangulation so indelibly affects the organs where it takes place, compresses the vessels, etc. As soon as decomposition sets in to a certain extent of course nothing can be determined."

"Does this apply to suffocation?"

"Suffocation does not leave such prominent effects."

"Could it be determined nine or ten days after death?"

"I should think so."

The witness described the difference between strangulation and suffocation. One is the mechanical interference with the organs connecting the head and the body, and the other is the deprivation of a person of air to sustain life.

"If the organs were in a normal condition two weeks after death, wouldn't you come to the conclusion that the person had died of natural causes?"

"Certainly."

"If morphine had been injected into a body could it not be discovered ten days or so after death?"

"Yes, it could; because the injection of large doses of morphine would diminish the number of respirations, and the effect would be the same as in the case of suffocation."

A smile passed over the faces of the attorneys for the prosecution.

"Do I understand you to say that if some ten days after death you found the heart and lungs were normal you would infer that the person had not died from strangulation, morphine or suffocation?"

"That would be my inference."

"Do you know the Coroner of this city?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know whether he makes the post-mortem examination, or his brother does?"

"I think his brother, Dr. James C. Nidelet, does; but I am not certain."

Mr. Fauntleroy wanted Dr. Bauer to identify the latter's handwriting, but he declined to do so.

The witness was turned over to Mr. MacDonald for cross-examination.

Mr. Fauntleroy, however, asked for the privilege of asking a question or two.

"What would be the means of restoring a patient in danger from the use of chloroform?"

"Lower the head; expel the air from his lungs, so that fresh air can rush in, raise and lower his arms, etc."

"It would have to be promptly done?"

"Certainly, rapidly."

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. MacDonald to the witness.

"You said fatty degeneration of the heart precluded the use of chloroform?"

"Yes, sir."

"If the heart was normal chloroform could be used?"

"Certainly."

"If a patient had an idiosyncrasy for the use of chloroform the idiosyncrasy would show itself at once?"

"The person using it could see at once the idiosyncrasy."

"Before death ensued?"

"Yes; very quickly."

"Isn't one of the first things indicating danger the dropping of the tongue back into the throat?"

"That is one of them; loud breathing is one."

"Would you say when the loud breathing commenced that the tongue had dropped back?"

"Not always. I have known it not to be."

"At the first sound of heavy breathing made a skilled physician will look at the tongue?"

"Yes, a skilled physician will look for danger at once."

"Doctor, is morphine a poison?"

"Certainly it is."

"So considered?"

"Yes; a poison and a remedy too."

"Is strychnine a poison?"

"Yes, and a powerful remedy."

"Answer my question only. Is chloroform a poison?"

"Yes, and a most valuable drug."

"Is not that the case with all poisons?"

"Yes; in certain quantities a remedy may be a poison."

"Doctor, you have seen men hung?"

"Yes, sir."

"And have made post-mortems on men who were hung?"

"Yes."

"Death is caused by strangulation?"

"Either strangulation or paralysis, when the spinal cord is dislocated."

"When the cord is not dislocated?"

"It is caused by strangulation."

The evidences of strangulation were given.

"What is the cause of that?"

"First, the want of air and the restriction of the blood vessels; the retaining of the venous blood in the heart."

"After all it is a want of oxygen?"

"Yes, and a compression of blood vessels."

"In case of smothering or suffocation the symptoms are the same?"

"Yes, only in a middle degree; the eyes protrude, the lips become blue, etc."

"And in the lungs you will find a great deal of venous blood?"

"Yes."

"Doctor, did you ever know a case of stricture to result from the practice of the habit imputed to Preller?"

"No sir, not stricture proper."

"You have never used chloroform in the treatment of stricture?"

"In different operations, yes. But where a sound was to be introduced, a mere case of stricture alone—no."

"I understood you to say that it was the custom of very many physicians to hypodermically inject morphine when they also used chloroform?"

"Not the custom. It is the habit of some physicians. Only a few."

"Well, in cases of violent death there would be traces left that will lead to the determination of the causes of death."

"In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred?"

"Doctor, define a violent death?"

"Well, a death resulting from injuries, blows, cuts, wounds. Then poisons will show anatomical conditions. One choked will show effects in the lungs and heart."

"Doctor, suppose now that a man is killed by suffocation from morphine injected hypodermically into his system and nine or ten days after death a post-mortem is held, can you then determine clearly, definitely and sufficiently the cause of death?"

"No sir. In most cases, yes. But nine or ten days after death I could not show the place where the injection was, but the lungs and heart would give some evidence, if the weather was not too hot."

"Now, if a man has died by the use of chloroform, can you nine or ten days after death determine that fact?"

"Well, first, there would be an odor; second, if there was not sufficient air, there would be evidences of suffocation in the lungs."

"Now Doctor, isn't it true that physicians and surgeons are liable to make mistakes just as lawyers do?"

"Yes, there is the same liability to mistake."

"With this difference, however, that a lawyer's mistakes are heralded to the newspapers and a doctor's are put under ground?"

"The similarity with potatoes exists. Their fruit is in the ground."

"Now suppose the hypothetical case of death from morphine hypodermically injected, could the poison be detected?"

"You would have to boil the body to detect it, if injected hypodermically."

"Isn't it true that the human body by its decomposition generates substances allied to alkaloids and between which and the alkaloids it is impossible for science to detect the difference?"

"Yes, sir; but there are chemical changes produced by the drug that are peculiarly its own unless decomposition has progressed too far."

"Will you make a distinction between deaths from ether, chloroform and morphine?"

"Yes, sir. Ether, for example, contains oxygen, and can be given without a mixing of the air."

"Leaving either out; the indications, as you would find them, would be the same where morphine was used as where chloroform had been given and death resulted from suffocation?"

"Yes, sir. There would be a difference distinguishable where I could make the post-mortem examination myself."

"Yes, I understand; but the indications would be the same?"

"Yes, sir; the indications would be about the same where death had resulted from suffocation by the use of chloroform or where it was caused by the use of morphine."

Mr. Fauntleroy again took the witness.

"You said groaning or moaning accompanied the administration of chloroform? Do they also follow the administration of morphine?"

"Oh, yes, they might in the same way."

"Venous blood would be found in the heart and lungs?"

"Yes."

"Tongue and eyes protruding would follow suffocation as well as strangulation?"

"Yes, only in a lesser degree."

"These evidences of death would be found ten days after death?"

"Yes, unless decomposition had advanced too far."

"Would these evidences follow if a body should be forced into a trunk?"

"Well, to a certain extent; yes, it might."

"If a body were kept ten days or so in warm weather would that cause the eyes or tongue to protrue?"

"Yes, it likely would, because it generates gas and that expands everything."

Mr. Fauntleroy called for his client's bogus diploma, which was brought.

"You stated, I believe, that you were a member of the Royal College of Surgeons?"

"Yes."

"Have you a diploma?"

"Yes."

"Does this look like one?" The diploma was shown him. He looked at with contempt and said: "No one would ever be deceived by that piece of paper."

Mr. MacDonald cross-examined the witness as to his knowledge of the faculty of the Royal College of Surgeons and as to whether James Tracy was a member of it.

"Doctor, will you tell what position of the human body immediately after death will make the tongue protrude?"

Dr. Bauer said any position which raised the larynx would make the tongue protrude. He offared to demonstrate it on Mr. MacDanald, who declined to be used in this way.

Juryman Hendricks said he wanted to ask a question and asked if the effects of strangulation, suffocation, morphine and chloroform on the lungs would be the same.

Dr. Bauer said in so far as they all did not admit of the entrance of air into the lungs the effect would be the same.

Hendricks also asked if in case of death from these causes the conditions described by Dr. Luedeking would be the same.

Dr. Bauer at first refused to answer, as he said that it was not in his province to criticise Dr. Luedeking's testimony, but he afterwards said that the conditions would be likely to be the same.

The court then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Fauntleroy said: "If it please the Court, I will now offer in evidence the deposition of George Frederick Bowden." No objection was made by the State and Mr. Fauntleroy proceeded to read the deposition to the jury. It was a series of questions and answers tending to show the reputation of the prisoner in his old home of Hyde, England. Besides this there were to be read the depositions of Joshua Oldham, Henry Woodall, George Burrows, Thos. Cooper Leah, Henry Middleton, Wm. Boardman, Samuel Coburn, Richard Brown, Joseph Hapwood, Alfred Nicholson, James Boardman Ledsham and Wm. Belling Orton, all of which have been previously printed in the POST-DISPATCH. The reading of the depositions occupied the afternoon session.

The witnesses for the prosecution in rebuttal will be put on the stand in the morning.

TERRIBLE TESTIMONY.

Evidence from the Grave That Maxwell Told an Infamous Lie.

As told in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH the body of Preller has been exhumed since the beginning of this trial and an examination made of the parts claimed by the defense to have been diseased and to have been under treatment by the prisoner when his administration of chloroform killed his patient.

The exhumation was made last Saturday, and the suggestion for it—if not the absolute necessity for such a move—was first given in the confession which Maxwell made to a POST-DISPATCH reporter, and which was published on Tuesday, May 18.

The body when taken up was found to be in a remarkable state of preservation. There were present at the time, besides Circuit Attorney Clover, John F. Ryan, Superintendent of the Morgue, and a few casual visitors to the cemetery, Doctors Brokaw, Jr., Prewitt, Dean and Professor of Surgery of the Missouri Medical College, and Coroner Nideiet. These last three professional gentlemen made an amputation of the parts alleged to have been affected and brought them to the city with them. On the same day in the Morgue they made an investigation of the parts, which were cut open and thoroughly examined.

They were in a good state of preservation and gave very little evidence of decomposition. Upon dissection the inner portions were in good color and absolutely perfect. No signs or indications of a stricture which Maxwell has testified existed were found. These three gentlemen will take the stand in rebuttal and give the above facts. The parts will also be shown to the jury.

For the defense Dr. Bauer testified to the difficulty of determining the presence of a stricture by post-mortem examination after decomposition has been at work for five or six days. A restoration by arsenic, carbolic acid or embalming fluid would mummyfy the parts and destroy the evidences sought for.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Only Two Hundred People Admitted to the Court-Room.

The attendance in the court-room to-day was restricted to 200, the seating capacity of the room. Outside the room, in the corridors and on the stairway, the police were constantly necessary to keep back the crowd. There was the usual attendance of ladies and members of the bar. John W. Loader was among the newer visitors, also Hugo Sarner, the German comedian. The forenoon was occupied by the uninteresting expert testimony of Dr. Bauer. The testimony was not only without interest to the general auditor, but it was wearisome to the jury. The majority of them swung in their seats, looked at the audience and occasionally at the witness with the indulgent expression of men indifferent to a speaker. They had evidently made up their minds on the matter and regarded the evidence as immaterial.

THE PRISONER.

Looking a Little Worn—He Refuses to Be Interviewed.

The prisoner showed the wear of the proceedings upon him. He complained of having slept poorly the night before, owing to a severe headache. He declined to be interviewed on the subject of Preller's exhumation, or to talk about his case in any way except to express himself displeased at the withdrawal of that sympathy which he imagined he found in the local columns of the newspapers. He talked to the visitors around him about his tall stories and gave an example of some told to him on his journey to 'Frisco by repeating an Oregon fish story of salmon so large that they had to be subdued with a gatling gun.

"Did you watch the jury yesterday when you were on the stand, Maxwell?" a reporter asked him.

"Certainly I did."

"With a view of seeing what impression you made on them?"

"Certainly."

"What do you think it was?"

The prisoner shrugged his shoulders with a d'Anquier touch and turned away. The movement implied a doubt. The next moment he turned to the reporter and said:

"Do you think I would tell you?"

"I thought so—yes. Well, did you form any opinion of the impression on them?"

"I did—certainly."

Judge Noonan's Book.

Judge Noona was notified to-day by A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, of the granting of a copyright for his book. The title page which explains the nature of the work, will read as follows: "The Trunk Tragedy, a complete history of the murder of Preller and the trial of Maxwell, carefully compiled from the statements of the officers and testimony of witnesses in the great case, together with interesting and incidental details. By Judge E. A. Noonan of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction." The book will be out a few days after the conclusion of the trial.

Gen. Pleasanton Porter and bride of Muskogee, I. T., are at the Laclede, on their bridal tour.

IRISH HOME RULE.

THE PARNELLITES WILL NOT ASSENT TO ANY POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Bright on the Liberal Meeting—German Socialists and Anarchists to Be Placed Under Surveillance—Turkey vs. Greece—Austria Alarmed Over the Moscow Utterances—Foreign News.

LONDON, May 28.—The Daily News is exultant over the unexpected success of the Gladstone meeting. It is reported that Mr. Bright said last night that he deplored the fact that, for the first time in his life, the wording of an invitation to a Liberal meeting prevented him from attending.

THE IRISH REPRESENTATION.

The Standard says: Mr. Gladstone will communicate to the House of Commons before the division of the home rule bill, a statement in writing with reference to the retention of Irish representatives on specified occasions. Some of Mr. Gladstone's supporters urge that the home rule bill be not resumed until 1887, on the ground that there will, then, be a greater likelihood of the Liberals being united. To this, however, the Parnellites will not assent.

STILL CRITICISING.

The Times says: Mr. Gladstone would find it as difficult to enumerate affairs specially Irish, as he confessed it would be in his original statement with respect to Imperial affairs. He had nothing yesterday to say about Ulster or objections to the financial scheme of the bill.

The Dominion.

A SENSATIONAL SCENE.

WINNIPEG, May 28.—In the Legislature yesterday, a motion of confidence in the Norquay Government was defeated. So hot was the discussion thereon that an opposition member crossed the floor after the debate and called Premier Norquay a d—— contemptible liar. The Premier promptly hit him and a fight followed, but the combatants were soon parted.

TIRED OF THE UNION.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 28.—In an address just issued by Premier Fielding, the following occurs:

"In the opinion of the Government the time has come when the people of Nova Scotia should once more make an effort to obtain release from the union into which they were forced. Dissatisfaction is so wide and deep that many are heard to say that no change could be for the worse. Some of those who were the warmest advocates of confederation in 1867 are now the most outspoken in their expressions of hostility to it. After the failure of the repeal legislation of 1869-70 to accomplish its main purpose, the people settled down, not very cheerfully, it must be admitted, to make the best of the situation. 'Give the Union a fair trial,' said some. It has had a long and more than fair trial, and the verdict against it is more emphatic than before. We are assured by the fathers of the confederation that the affairs of the Dominion could be carried on for twenty years or more at an annual cost of $11,000,000 or $12,000,000, but the expenditure exceeds the enormous sum of $35,000,000, while the interest and charges in connection with the public debt absorb nearly as much as we were told would pay the total expense of the Government."

Ireland.

A LANELADY BEGGING.

DUBLIN, May 28.—Frost and hail storms have destroyed the potato crops in the Kildysart District. A lady who is the owner of property valued at between £400 and £500 a year, has applied to the Kilkenny Out-door Relief Bureau for assistance. She said that she was ashamed to apply for aid, but was unable to obtain her rents and only asked for a shilling a week for a few months. It is stated that the members of the Board, who are all Nationalists, refused to grant her request, but offered an order admitting her to the Work-house.

DAVITT DEFENDS FORD.

Mr. Michael Davitt publicly defends Patrick Ford against the allegations made by Mr. Healy in the House of Commons that the Irish World was simply a medium of collection for the Parliamentary fund and not a contributor, as declared by Mr. Trevelyn. Mr. Davitt says that Mr. Ford collected three-fourths of all the enormous sums of money sent by the Irish people and their sympathizers in America for the Irish National League, besides sending a large sum every week to feed the starving poor on the west coast of Ireland.

Turkey vs. Greece.

THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, May 28.—Germany opposes the raising of the blockade of the Greek coast until Greece has completely disarmed.

ALARMED AT RUSSIA.

VIENNA, May 28.—The whole Austrian press is excited over the Moscow utterances. The Neue Freie Presse compared them to the distant rumbling of a simoom. The Presse, the organ of Count Von Taffe, President of the Council, says: "Russia may well count the number of her enemies before thinking of war with Turkey." The Tagblatt and Morgen Post refers to the importance of M. De Giers's expected visit to Prince Bismarck, and expresses the hope that the German Chancellor and Count Kalnoky will oppose a firm rampart to Russian pretensions.

A GREEK COMPLAINT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Greece has complained to the Porte that the Turks have not evacuated the points on the Greek frontier which they agreed to abandon.

France.

THE EXPULSION BILL.

PARIS, May 28.—The Radical journals are not satisfied with the expulsion bill because it leaves with the Government the fixing of a date for operation. They demand a bill making the instant expulsion of the French Prince's mandatory.

Germany.

ANARCHISTS AND SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, May 28.—The Standard says the German Government is preparing a bill, the object of which is to place under strict surveillance anarchists and Socialists. It will be introduced in the Reichstag at the earliest practicable moment.

Spain.

DON CARLOS.

BERNE, May 28.—The Swiss Federal Council, replying to an inquiry by Spain, has stated that Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, recently left Lucerne suddenly and went to Austria by way of the St. Gothard tunnel.

Mexico.

A NEW RAILWAY.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 28.—The Federal Government has granted a concession to the Governor of the State of Durango for the construction of a railway to unite the City of Durango with the Mexican Central Railway. The Government has also granted a concession for a steamship line between San Diego, Cal. and San Jose De Guatemala, the company to receive $8,000 subvention each round trip.

Australia.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

LONDON, May 28.—An in[illegible] gold at Kimberly [illegible] Burke, Master [illegible] Friday, June 4, at 4 p. m.

A CHARMING WITNESS.

MRS. RUMSEY RESUMES HER STORY OF MARRIED LIFE.

Testimony in Her Own Defense Before Judge Thayer To-Day—Scenes Prompted by Jealousy, Anger and Avarice—Rumsey and His Mother-In-Law—Treatment of the Baby—The Santa Claus Stocking.

The Rumsey divorce trial was resumed to-day in Judge Thayer's court, Mrs. Rumsey occupying the witness stand after the motion hour to complete her testimony in her own defense. The court-room, as throughout the week, was crowded with ladies, lawyers, witnesses and the general public, and intense interest was manifested in this case. Mrs. Rumsey, who makes a charming witness, was looking somewhat brighter from a day's rest, as she resumed her seat on the stand, and her manner was composed at the outset. She appeared to-day in a light check dress, close-fitting, and wore a dainty little bonnet, trimmed with white. Her frank, sincere utterances strongly impressed the audience.

The Plaintiff.

The Defendant.

The Defendant's Sister.

Mrs. Rumsey was asked how she came to view the trade's procession in 1884 from the Temple building, and replied that the family, including her sister Kit, had been invited by the family of Richard M. Johnson to go to Mr. Tittman's office in the Temple building. The nurse who attended her during her confinement was recommended by Dr. J. C. Nidelet. Her husband objected to the price for the nurse and said it was too much. During her sickness her husband came to her bedside one evening and said: "Mamie, you have abused that poor woman in a dreadful manner, and she refuses to stay any longer." He had refused to allow any of her friends to see her at that time. She was in the hands of two strange women and was sick, but the nurse did not think it necessary to send for the doctor until the witness insisted upon it. The nurse had told her husband that witness did not care for her baby, and that she had not relieved the nurse during the night. The witness cried very much when the nurse left. The nurse complained of losing all her sleep. Ten days after the child was born it was very cross and uneasy, and Mr. Rumsey took the child up and

SPANKED HER.

in an unmerciful manner. He said that it was time to begin training the child. Mrs. Rumsey tried to reach for the child but her husband jumped on her and held her the full length of the bed. He had thrown the child on a pillow resting on a chair by the bedside, and there it was forced to remain. On Easter Sunday, 1884, the witness went to church to high mass, and during her absence the baby was cross. Her husband was very angry when she came home and she asked him to forgive her, saying that in future she would attend early mass. She asked him four times that day to forgive her, but he was indifferent and cold and small and unmanly. The 4th of last July they arranged to attend a little reception and Mr. Rumsey went out, saying that he would return in a few minutes. He was absent a long time and the witness told him that she suspected him of visiting a young lady from whom he had received a letter after their marriage. He wanted her to call on the young lady to prove that he had not visited her, but the witness would not. She treated the matter as a joke.

At a church entertainment on Summit avenue Mr. Rumsey behaved in a very strange manner and declined to treat his wife and sister-in-law to supper. He said that it was a regular money-making scheme and that he had been inveigled into those things all his life and was sick and tired of. He would not pay a nickel for anything at such places. The witness tried to coax him to go to the fish-pond, but he replied: "Nary a nickel." Returning from another entertainment her husband said: "Mamie, I am disgusted with you and my life. My wife is attracting the attention of everybody in church, on the street and everywhere else. I am tired of this. I shall soon have everybody's finger pointed at me and I cannot endure it." The witness was wounded by such remarks and became very angry, as any woman would. Mr. Rumsey told her another time that he was tired of partnership, and one night when the witness asked him to go with her to a grocery store he said, sharply: "Mamie, why can't you run your business at home like I run my business? This is no time to go to a grocery." He actually became

JEALOUS OF THE BUTCHER

and asked witness why he stared so constantly at her. The witness admitted saying to her husband: "You are the d—— fool I ever heard of." One evening her husband left her on the street and she had to get home with the baby in a baby carriage. At the corner some bundles fell out of the carriage and some boys picked them up and handed them to her, afterwards making jeering remarks which deeply mortified her. She told her husband that she felt like calling him what Nellie, the servant, had called him the week before—and for which he wanted her to be arrested. The witness was asked to repeat the words and she did so; 's—— — — —.' Her husband was much excited, and calling Kit, the sister of witness, said that he had a great mind to call in a policeman and have his wife arrested. During the summer that they resided on Dayton street Mr. Rumsey constantly manifested his jealous disposition and he was particularly jealous of the young men who lived on the corner. One evening they made some remark about the baby and Mr. Rumsey said that they

MEANT SOMETHING BAD

by it. He declared that they were trying to seduce her, and he warned her for God's sake not to answer the bell if any woman ever drove up in a carriage. Her husband said that she was to beware of a great big man who lived in the vicinity, and that he intended to punch him the first opportunity. Last Thanksgiving they called on the family of Dr. Hendrix and her husband for once during their married life actually seemed pleased. When they passed a saloon Mr. Rumsey held her in front of it and told her to look in and see how men conducted themselves. Her husband was angry because she had visited her mother, who was on her dying bed. They had a scene, and she accidentally knocked the drop-light from the pedestal. The witness had said sometimes: "I could kill you," but she meant it in a childish, loving way. One day the butcher charged her 40 cents a pound for a steak and she told her husband that she believed she could kill that butcher. She did not actually mean that she could or would kill the butcher. She never had any desire in her heart to kill a butcher [laughter].

HER DYING MOTHER.

One evening the witness asked her husband for permission to visit her mother who was dying and who had a death-faint in her arms the day before. Mr. Rumsey coldly replied: "No. Let her die as she has lived. It makes no difference to me." The witness cried at her husband's mean, heartless conduct. During the night her sister Kit came and rang the bell and announced that her mother was dead. Kit came up-stairs in the front bedroom to get some clothes, and while Mrs. Rumsey was looking for them her husband stood in the presence of her sister with nothing on but a thin cambric nightshirt. He manifested no sympathy at the death of the mother of Mrs. Rumsey, but on the con[illegible]ry walked around the house whistling while [illegible] them [illegible] was crying. She wanted to get a [illegible] and in the end be a [illegible]eral, but her husband [illegible]er, as frequently now' in a phaeton, al[illegible] sent to warehouses for [illegible] She got a [illegible] and the charges eat up all his profits in v[illegible]

"Oh no! Business before pleasure." Mrs. Rumsey helped her father to pay for the funeral by contributing $25 which she made up out of her weekly household allowance. Her husband gave her $14.50 a week, out of which she paid all the household expenses, clothed herself and child and paid $10 a month for a piano. After the funeral when Kit returned with Mrs. Rumsey her husband remarked in this unfeeling manner: "Are you going to keep that thing in the house again?" The witness had never received anything from her husband in the shape of a present except a 20-cent breast-pin, although he used to wear jewelry valued at several hundred dollars. She used to borrow his jewelry occasionally when she wanted to look nice. At Christmas the only thing her husband gave her was one pound of candy and a box of stationery. He furnished no outfit for the baby. Mrs. Rumsey very much

WANTED A WATCH,

but her husband said that it was extravagant, and that if the neighbors had those things they did not stand well on Bradstreet's sheet. Mr. Rumsey's treatment of the child was always harsh and sometimes inhuman. Before it was born he said: "Mamie, if that child is a girl you can have it. I will have nothing to do with it. The witness thought that it would be a boy. [Laughter from the ladies' benches]. Immediately after the birth, when Dr. Barnes was standing at the bedside, Mr. Rumsey turned and left the room as soon as he heard it was a girl. He never allowed the child to sleep with him. His manner was always cross and pettish and ugly and snappish and mean and small. [Laughter.] He sometimes took his meals away.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE

Kit placed the stocking by the bedside but in the morning there was nothing in it; not even a nickel for the child. Mr. Rumsey's conduct that day made his wife sick and she confessed that she pouted all day. Sometimes they were mad with each other for a week together. The first slapping scene with Kit was caused by Kit saying that Mr. Rumsey treated her so kindly while her sister, the witness, was cross. Kit wanted to go next door to get a lady to dress her, and Mrs. Rumsey told her that she would give her $2 not to do anything of the kind. The second whipping scene was provoked by Kit declining to wash the mirrors in the way that her sister directed. She was very impudent. After Kit left the house Mr. Rumsey took his supper down town. During the winter the water-pipes were frozen. The washing accumulated, but

THE CLOTHES PRODUCED

in court were not in the condition presented when they entered the office of Mr. Rumsey's attorney. One day Mr. Rumsey handed his wife the weekly allowance and he deducted the installment for the piano. Another time he told his wife that he could not trust her, and she was so angry that she threw a pint cup at him. One day he told her that they did not seem get along together and they had better part. Mrs. Rumsey replied: "You need not tell me a second time to leave you." She saw him later in the office and asked for some money. He asked her to go to supper with him. She never had any intention of leaving him, and that day he admitted that he had been to blame. The morning that the petition for divorce was filed by Mr. Rumsey they had an affectionate scene after breakfast and before Mr. Rumsey went down town. The witness kissed him and placed her arms around his neck. They both cried. Mrs. Rumsey was shocked beyond measure when the divorce

WRIT WAS SERVED

in the afternoon and she telephoned to her husband to come home and see her. He declined to come. He had told her in the morning that he intended to send her a nice present that day. She waited by the open window for her husband to come home, but he came not, and at half-past 10 o'clock she gave up watching for him.

Mrs. Rumsey at this point sobbed freely, and as she seemed likely to faint, the Court took a recess until 2 o'clock, and the ladies gathered around her.

AFTER RECESS.

Mrs. Rumsey after recess testified that she went to Mr. Hogg's residence, after Mr. Rumsey had left her, to find out something about him. She did not know that her husband left the De Mary boarding-house because the De Mary family objected to her remaining there. She never heard of it. She visited the De Marys after leaving there. Her mother had never visited at her house by permission of Mr. Rumsey. He would not allow it. He would not allow any visiting and in his estimation everybody was disreputable. He spoke of her family as hoodlums and Kerry Patchers. If she made a mistake in her grammar he would say: "You have been among the Irish on Cass avenue to-day, I see." He would not allow her brothers to get employment at his place of business. She quarreled with her sister first because she did not return the basque that she borrowed from a young lady. The day of the scene at the carpet store she was feeling unwell and had been scrubbing shutters all the morning. She did not like the carpets shown and thought there was no harm in saying so.

SHE LOST HER CLOAK

one winter and her husband made her go out for the entire season, to church and everywhere, in an old gray shawl. He subsequently gave her $30 and she got two cloaks. She called him a liar and a fool, but she never remembered calling him a devil. He provoked her very much. She never called him a — — — —. He annoyed her very much by always complaining that everything about the house, including the baby, smelt bad. He even complained of the table napkins. She was always particular about the baby and she was always clean and sweet. She never attended to the child in Mr. Rumsey's presence from feelings of delicacy. She called on Mr. Hall to persuade him to talk to her husband and ask him whether he thought it was right to cast her and her child adrift on the world. At Mr. Seneca Taylor's office that gentleman said that Mr. Rumsey found that he had

MADE A MISTAKE

in marrying. The witness remarked that if he had made a mistake he should not correct it by punishing her and her child. Mr. Taylor said that she need not trouble about the child for it would be well taken care of. She told Mr. Taylor that she had not employed any lawyer, that she knew she was in the wrong and that she wanted to be reconciled to her husband. She wanted her husband to give her another trial and she promised to curb her temper in the future. Even in the court-room vestibule this week Mr. Rumsey showed no affection for his child and took no notice of it but knocked rudely up against her sister who was holding the child. His Sunday amusement was to slap the child as he sat by the side of the bed. He would slap the poor little thing, and when the witness or her sister cried about it, Mr. Rumsey would say that he was simply training the child, that he wanted it to be practically trained.

WICKED WARNER.

Receiver Davies Begins Suits to Set Aside Fraudulent Conveyances.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Julian T. Davies, receiver of Grant & Ward, is making every effort to recover the judgments in favor of the firm against William S. Warner, amounting to $1,465,000. He has started several suits to set aside fraudulent conveyance to Mrs. Warner, claiming that the purchase money was furnished by her husband, who, at the time of such purchases, has been shown to have been insolvent. The title of two pieces of valuable Fifth avenue property is in question. Sheriff Grant has returned the execution under the $1,465,000 judgment unsatisfied, except to the amount of $464.65, which was realized from the sale of part of Warner's property. Mr. Warner and family are in Europe.

Gone to Pieces.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Western Soft Coal Association met yesterday to hear reports from a committee appointed to wait on the railroad to secure lower shipping rates and to limit the percentages of shipments into the city. The idea was to limit receipts so as to restrict the quantity of coal received here in order to keep up prices. The committee failed in its efforts and the association, it is said, will become extinct.

Bridal Bulletin.

Name and age.	Residence.
J. L. Bennett, 62	Ironton
Lucinda Reddel, 50	Iron county
Cicero Thompson	Collinsville
Annie Staley	Collinsville
August Kunkel, 48	City
Fredericka Betz, [illegible]	City

WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE STILL ENGAGED IN DEBATING THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

Sherman Posing for a Marble Bust—The Farewell Bachelor Dinner to Secretary McCook—Fred Douglass as a Model Office-holder—The President's Real Estate Investment—Congressional Proceedings.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The discussion of the oleomargarine bill is expected to extend over another week in the House. The friends of the bill are disgusted with the protraction of the debate on the subject. The bill could have been passed ten minutes after it was reported. It is expected that when the bill gets out of Committe of the Whole and into the House it will be shorn of the amendments thus far added and that may be added to it, and passed as it came from the committee.

Fred. Douglass' Bonanza.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The office of the Recorder of Deeds still remains in the hands of Frederick Douglass, and will so remain until Mr. Matthews is either confirmed or rejected. The President has no authority to remove Mr. Douglass during the session of the Senate. There has been a very lively turn in real estate during the last two weeks and the receipts of the Register's office at present net to the Recorder in the neighborhood of $40 a day. Mr. Douglass is at present absent in Massachusetts lecturing. Since the President has nominated his successor he takes no apparent interest in the office. The bulk of the work is now done by colored subordinates. Eight colored women do most of the copying and recording. The income of the office continues to go to Mr. Douglass, although he has not given his personal attention to it for several weeks. The spring-time is the best for good receipts. Mr. Matthews will find, if he should be confirmed late in the session, that Mr. Douglass has already had the bulk of the revenues of the office for the year.

THE GREEN ESTATE.

To-day Marshal Wilson formally transferred the Green estate on Tennallytown Heights to President Cleveland. Mr. Wilson said to-day that there had been no reason for any concealment concerning who was the purchaser. The place was owned by the sister of Mr. Green and as she hesitated over certain details of the bargain, it was thought best not to say much about it till the title had passed. An architect will take charge of this place within a week for the purpose of fitting it up and making it habitable. It will take him at least a month to do the work that has been already indicated by the President. Mr. Cleveland does not desire to change the house or add to it. He simply wants the woodwork fixed up and the house put in a perfect state of repair.

Gardiner G. Hubbard, father-in-law of Prof. Bell, has purchased the place just beyond the President's for $25,000. This purchase was made public to-day. Naturally the President's going to Tennallytown Heights will give great impetus to that part of the country. It is not believed that this place will be occupied by the President as a permanent residence for any length of time during the year. This move upon his part may, however, stimulate Congress to provide an independent summer residence for the President. It is possible that the Senate bill providing for an extension to the White House will be amended in the House so as to provide that the mony appropriated shall be used to build for him a separate residence on some of the heights near Washington.

The Dinner to Secretary McCook.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—For several days past Senator Sherman has been paying quiet visits to the room of the Senate Committee on Rules. It now appears that this room has been turned into a work-shop for a sculptor, Mr. French of Boston, who is making a clay model for a marble bust of Mr. Sherman. The clay was worked up in the rough from a photograph. Now that the work is well under way, Sherman steals up-stairs for a half hour every afternoon and gives the artist a sitting.

The invitations issued by Senator Palmer for his dinner to the Secretary of the Senate, McCook, to-morrow read thus:

Mr. Palmer requests the pleasure of Hon. ——'s company at dinner Friday evening, May 28. Vale McCook.

Fourteen Senators, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Congressman Hiscock and Sergeant-at-Arms Canady make up the proposed number at this farewell dinner to Gen. McCook as a bachelor. Every invitation has brought an acceptance. Mrs. Palmer is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and the signal flag depending from the chandelier over the dining table displays a steaming kettle as the sign of "pot luck." Around this table nearly every evening from four to six of the host's brother Senators gather by informal invitation for a "pot luck" dinner.

The President's Reception.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—There was a larger crowd than usual at the President's reception this afternoon. More than nine-tenths of those who shook hands with Mr. Cleveland were ladies. Several congratulated him on his engagement and approaching marriage, and to each of these the President gave a smiling acknowledgement. One pretty little girl seemed to attract his attention, and he seemed to look after her, but the old ladies who stood by expressed the firmest belief that his "heart was still true to Poll."

Goode's Nomination.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary will hold up the nomination of Mr. Goode to be Solicitor-General until the Pan Electric Telephone Committee makes its report. The enemies of Mr. Goode hope that the report will be so damaging to him as to assure his rejection by the Senate.

Blaine the Man.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—"There is no doubt that if Mr. Blaine lives he will be the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1888," said Senator Ingalls this afternoon. "As to the chances of the election, they are still too problematical to discuss."

Labor Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The House Committee on Labor to-day agreed to report favorably a bill authorizing the incorporation of trades unions in the territories and District of Columbia.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Wm. H. Cleveland to be Appraiser of Customs for the District of Detroit, Mich.

Adolph Lippman to be Commissioner for Alaska at Junction City.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Mr. Platte reported favorably from the Committee on Territories a bill to authorize the County of Columbia, Washington Territory, to issue bonds for the construction of a court-house. The bill was passed.

Mr. Harrison, from the same committee, reported favorably a bill legalizing and validating the general laws of Washington Territory for the incorporation of insurance companies and declaring all such companies heretofore incorporated under laws to have been legally incorporated. The bill was passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate Mr. Wilson's resolution, offered yesterday, providing for an investigation by the Committee on Indian Affairs into the matter of Indian traders by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Dawes thought that committee could not well enter on such a far-reaching investigation at this stage of the session. If there were need of such an investigation and it were conducted at Washington, the expenses for witnesses from the Territories would be heavy. He thought it better to have the investigation conducted in the Territories and at a time when the committee should be more at leisure than they would be during the remainder of the session. He added that the whole subject of trading with Indians needed revision. It was a reproach to the United States that a license should be necessary for a man to trade with an Indian. Our statutes relieved a white man of the slightest obligation to keep his contract with an Indian.

Mr. Cockrell said he would like to hear the statute read.

Mr. Dawes read the section of the revised statutes providing that no contract with Indians shall be valid till approved by the Interior Department. He said the English of that section was that no white man need keep his contract with an Indian.

Mr. Butler asked if it relieved the Indian also.

Mr. Dawes replied in the affirmative.

House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—On motion of Mr. Morrison of Illinois it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be to meet on next Tuesday.

The Senate resolutions relative to the death of John F. Miller, late a Senator from California, having been laid before the House, Mr. Morrow of California gave notice that he would call them up for action on Saturday, June 18.

Private business having been dispensed with, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer of Illinois in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill, the pending amendment being offered by Mr. Daniel of Virginia, reducing the special tax on retail dealers from $48 to $25.

Mr. Van Schaak of Wisconsin presented a protest from the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor of Milwaukee against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Gibson of West Virginia regarded the whole bill as a fraud and all amendments as simply aiding to carry out that fraud. It is reprofessed to be a bill in the interest of the farmer, while in fact it was a bill in favor of the grasping dairymen around the great cities who notoriously watered their milk and made nasty butter for the people. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hatch) who seemed to be the wet nurse of this measure, had formerly denounced the protective system as a system of plunder, and yet here he was found as the standard bearer of the plunderers. What had become of his Democracy? Was it because some of the plunder went to his people that he was willing to become the leader of a measure, the most infamous that had ever been introduced in the American Congress?

The bill proposed to place a spy over every old woman's churn in the country, and to add 15 cents a pound to the grease that was put upon the bread of children. [Laughter.] The advocates of the measure were willing that a man should sell mean whisky if he paid a tax of $100, but if a man desired to sell cheap food to the laborer he must pay a tax of $600, and this was called a Democratic measure.

If he (Mr. Gibson) were allowed to give the names of members of Congress who had told him, here on the floor, that they knew the bill was an infamous and monstrous one, but they were afraid to vote against it, he would make a revelation which would startle the country and show what a mockery this legislation was.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois: Why not tell us their names?

Mr. Gibson: I do not choose to do so, but it is a fact.

Mr. Hammond of Georgia moved to strike out the proviso that in case any manfacturer of oleomargarine commences business subsequent to June 30 in any year, the special tax shall be reckoned from July 1 and shall be $500.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, favored making oleomargarine sail under its true colors, but not in favor of taxing it out of existence. From its inception oleomargarine has been a corsair on the sea of commerce. It had not for an hour sailed under its true flag; it placed itself under a ban, but Congress might as well tax cream gravy out of existence because it limited the use of butter upon bread. If the bill only proposed to tax the industry out of existence it ought to find no favor on either side of the House.

Mr. Findlay of Maine said a few days since he had offered, in comparative good faith, an amendment, the object of which had been to prohibit the exportation of oleomargarine to any point inhabited by Parsees or Fireworshippers. That sect had a peculiar form of burial. It was the custom for the priest to grease the face of the dead man and then call in a dog. If the dog licked the face it was a sign the man had gone to heaven, but if he did not, it was an infallible sign that the man had gone to the other place. Suppose that by any mistake this man would happen to be greased with oleomargarine, there was not a dog in Christendom that would lick him. [Laughter.] But, in all seriousness, he was opposed to the bill chiefly because he believed the most iniquitous system of taxation ever devised or within the power of man, was the Internal Revenue system. He was in favor of repealing the tax on tobacco or cigars a thing that was entirely feasible, for he had the authority of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that while it was not feasible to get rid of the whole system of internal revenue, the tax on tobacco and cigars could be dispensed with, and yet the House was confronted with a bill that not only proposed to extend the system, but proposed to raise revenue in the teeth of the assertion of the Committee on Ways and Means that no revenue was needed, but that the revenue ought to be reduced.

CASES IN COURT.

The Lucas Tripartite Agreement—Damage Suits on Trial To-day.

The suit of Valle Reyburn against Henry V. Lucas to recover the value of a note in transactions growing out of the Union Base-ball Club enterprise is being heard to-day by Judge Lubke. The particulars of this case and the answer of Mr. Lucas detailing his arrangements with Theo. Benoist, have already been published in the POST-DISPATCH.

The damage suit of Theikla Wilkins against the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company, a claim for the loss of a husband who was crushed between the cars at the Lesperance street crossing, was called before a special jury to-day in Judge Horner's Court.

A motion to set a day for the hearing of the Circuit Attorney's case involving the franchise of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad Company in this State, has been entered in Judge Horner's Court.

The following judgments were rendered in the Circuit Court to-day: John P. Mullally vs. Mrs. J. C. Manning, verdict for plaintiff for $110; Charles E. Westhausen vs. Herman Holtmann et al., judgment for plaintiff for $39.65.

Matters in Probate.

Letters of administration were granted to-day on the following estates: To Fanny Loebner on the estate of Joseph Loebner, estate valued at $20,000; to Louisa Becker executrix of William Becker, estate valued at $8,000; to Anthony Nacke on the estate of Theodore Luis, estate valued at $1,000; to Henry Bockrath, executor of Henry Lott, estate valued at $1,500; to Richard Walsh on the estate of Margaret Kennedy, estate valued at $1,800, and to Thos. O'Brien on the estate of Patrick O'Brien estate valued at $3,500.

The will of Henry Lott was admitted to probate to-day. The property is left to the widow, passing at death to the son.

A Diamond Robbery.

Several days ago Mrs. Mary Shaw, a boarder at the St. James Hotel, complained to the hotel management of the loss of a valuable diamond brooch and pin. Search was made in her room for the missing articles without success, and this morning she swore out a search warrant, and a detective was detailed to go through the rooms of the servant girls and chambermaids of the hotel. The girls are very indignant at this course of procedure. The diamonds have not been recovered.

Cut His Wife.

At 2:30 this afternoon the screams of a woman were heard near Ninth and Wash streets, and officers Moberly, Viehle and Maher started in the direction of the sounds and saw a negro running away. They learned that the man, whose name is James Battese and who is known as a desperate character had assaulted his wife Emma Battese, and cut her badly with a knife over the left eye. He was arrested.

The Wheelmen at Boston.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—At the Wheelmen's League meeting to-day Beckwith was elected President; Kirkpatrick, Vice-President; Santord Lawton, Treasurer, and Aaron Secretary. The racing board was strongly indorsed and a motion to admit professionals was voted down. St. Louis will get the next meet probably.

Jingo Bait.

From the New York World.

We do not wish to fight Canucks, but, by Jingo, if we do we'll snatch bait enough from that fair land to last a year or two.

A HOAX.

ANARCHISTS' OPINION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM.

Capitalists Charged with Bomb-Throwing—The Defense of the Indicted Anarchists—An Indictment to Be Returned Against Herr Most—The Trial of the Indicted Anarchist.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The indictment of the anarchist Oscar Neebe, who was arrested last night, is said to have been made principally upon information furnished by Assistant State's Attorney Frank Walker, who, while seated in Frank Heinz's saloon on Monday evening preceding the riot heard Neebe say, after referring to the Blackroad riot: "Frank, this paper is wet yet [meaning the revenge circular], but the streets will be wet with blood to-morrow." The first day of their session the jurors devoted considerable time to Neebe's case, and his arrest was therefore no great surprise. Neebe was in bed when the officers entered his room last night. When told that he was wanted on a charge of murder he submitted quietly, merely saying that if it was in connection with the Haymarket affair he was prepared to prove an alibi. The State's Attorney says that several persons who were on the list of indictments have not yet been apprehended. There are probably three or four men who have been indicted for conspiracy. They are said to have been present at a West Lake street meeting on the evening preceding the bomb-throwing. The charge against George Engel is that he was one of the band present and one of the chief plotters. After Louis Lingg and Engel were taken to the County Jail yesterday afternoon, a Deputy Sheriff went through the formality of serving warrants for murder on Spies, Fielden, Schwab, Fischer, Engel and Lingg. It is thought that Capt. Schaak has succeeded in securing information from some anarchists. The fact that Gustaf Lehman, who has been under arrest for a week, has not applied to the attorneys who are handling the cases of all the other prisoners would show that he is the informer. Anarchist August Spies was seen in the County Jail last night, and upon being asked what he thought of his case now, said;

ALL A HOAX.

"I don't think anything about it, excepting as a hoax, and I think the capitalistic papers ought to be suppressed. If it will do the capitalists any good I am satisfied to let them hang me now. My sentiments in the past, so freely expressed, are less incendiary than those of the capitalistic press since the recent labor troubles began. You must know that I didn't care for my life. They may take my life and they may take the lives of any of my friends, but revolution no man can hold down, and if revolution breaks out you will not be able to suppress it. See the great French revolution and other revolutions. Revolutions pass over human laws and human beings and human power. So we don't care for human beings and human power. We don't care for anything. Every revolution has its great sacrifice and if you want to take my life you can do it. I did not throw the bomb. I am sure that one of the capitalists threw the bomb in order to get rid of us, in order to have a chance to jump on us."

Spies further said if he is hung it will only demonstrate what he has always maintained—that the laws and constitution are worthless.

Sam Fielden said he was not guilty, but he would not be surprised if the police trumped up a lot of evidence against him. Sigmund Sceilser, one of the attorneys for the anarchists, briefly outlines the present intentions of the defense as follows:

THE DEFENSE.

"For Spies, Fielden, Schwab and Fischer, total denials as to any knowledge of conspiracy will be entered. I have not yet talked with the other prisoners. The man who threw that bomb is unknown to anybody in this world except himself. He is not only unknown to the prosecution, but to the anarchists themselves. The latter will admit that if bombs were in their possession they were prepared for a time in the future, when a condition of social revolt would render their use legitimate as in warfare. There was no intention to make any such demonstration on that night, as shown in the words of Parsons, 'not now.' The man who threw the bomb was a crank and acted independently.

MOST IMPLICATED.

A local paper says this morning: It is reported on reliable authority that the County Grand-jury, now in session here, has been considering whether there has been sufficient testimony produced during the investigation of the anarchists' cases to indict Herr Johann Most for complicity in the Chicago bomb manufacturing and bomb throwing business. There is evidence that the bombs seized at Lingg's lodgings and distributed by that worthy were manufactured in accordance with the instruction of Mosts; that Most was in correspondence with Anarchist Spies, and had a conference with him shortly before the bomb-throwing, and it is believed that it can be established that packages of dynamite were sent from New York by Most to Spies for work in Chicago. It can be further established that Most had issued a pamphlet of instructions to his followers, as to how they should answer questions put to them by Grand-jurors. The Jury will take up Most's case again before adjournment, and there is more than a fair chance that he will be indicted.

HANDCUFFED TO A THIEF.

Progress of the Trial of Herr Most, the New York Anarchist.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Herr Most was brought into court this morning handcuffed to a thief. His associates, Schenck and Braunschweig, were with him. The court-room was crowded. Most looked very savage, and scowled viciously at every person his eyes fell upon. It was said he was greatly annoyed at the spread of the statement which the official journal of the Socialistic party has been giving publicity to for years, that he (Most) was in the pay of the German Government, and his presence in this country was for the purpose of destroying the labor movement here. The defense called witnesses, who testified to Schenck's good character. Adolph Schenck, one of the prisoners, then took the stand. He stated that he understood that the object of the meeting was to advise the use of arms against force; that if a blow should be struck against them, they should strike back. He called the attention of the audience to the fact that the police were present in large numbers, and that they must keep quiet. He gave this advice several times. He read the circular calling the meeting and said its heading was "To arms! The capitalists are opposing our brothers. Arm yourselves and oppose them." Under cross-examination he said the purpose of the meeting was also to protest against such action as had been taken in St. Louis, when hired deputy sheriffs shot down men and women. He did not hear all of Most's speech, and certainly not that part of it referring to explosives. The meeting was that of the International Men's Rifle Club. He was not a member of it and did not know why he was made president of the assemblage. On the re direct examination the witness said he was an anarchist. He knew the meaning of that word. Just now he believed in the Government of the United States. The Government suited him, but it did not suit every one else. Witness did not place Most and George Washington on an equal plane in governmental affairs. The witness considered that the man who made a success was entitled to the most respect.

Testimony was also given as to the good character of the prisoner, Braunschweig. Braunschweig himself took the stand and said that he was at work when arrested. When he entered the meeting Most was speaking, and when he had finished the witness spoke in German for ten minutes. In his remarks he declared that the presence of police at a workmen's meeting in free America was a shame. He never mentioned anything of bombs. Witness did not suggest the police be put out, and he knew nothing of a general rush during which the stove was overturned. He got his first citizen papers in Albany three years ago. He did not know whether he was an anarchist or not. He agreed with a great many of Most's sentiments as published in the Freiheit. "We say openly we despise morality, so called," read the Prosecuting Attorney from the Freiheit.

"Do you agree with that sentiment?"

"No, we want to keep morality," said Braunschweig. The witness did not believe in robbery, arson, and murder, and said he was not even in sympathy with those who would use force, but when a man was hungry and his family starving he must do something.

MOST'S DEFENSE.

The lawyers for the defense declared this ended their case. Surprise was expressed that neither Most nor any one else in his behalf had taken the stand. The lawyers for the defense moved that the second count of the indictment be taken from the consideration of jury, and the Court granted it. The Recorder was next asked to direct an acquittal on the ground that there was no proof that either of the defendants made any threat against any person tending to a breach of the peace. This was denied. Lawyer Howe said Most desired to address the jury in his own behalf, a right to which he was entitled. The Recorder replied that Most had that privilege, but there must be a limit to it. The lawyer said Most would occupy about an hour.

Most then said: I cannot speak very well in English. You have heard a great deal about me, I suppose. You expect a great deal of witnesses for the prosecution and a lot of black devil lies about me, but what comes off. I have seen prosecuting officers in Austria going against me and my associates, but they were slaves of the kings and princes. I didn't expect that here there was a scheme, and the police and the press were against me. I knew all about the policemen who met in the beer saloon next to Capt. McCullough's station-house and said 'We'll get Most.' At last they arrested me under a bed. I stood up in the room, the room I had lived in for two months before. They showed you books and other things they took, but they didn't produce the pocket-book with $180 that they took from me. I suppose they want that." He then referred to the meeting at which he said he spoke. "What did I say," he shouted. "I said the Constitution of the United States of North America permitted its citizens to carry arms. I told them about St. Louis, where the men who were paid $5 per day by Jay Gould, shot down whoever Gould said should be shot. A dozen men and women had been killed by them. I said the Williamsburg strikers were quiet, but the police clubbed them, about the eight-hour movement and meeting on May 1. I didn't advise that the men should get guns. I said if they carried guns instead of torch-lights they would be more respected; I didn't tell them they must shoot; I said the constitution let them carry arms. Certainly they could carry cannons and bombs, but I didn't advise women to throw fire-brands in houses, or tell anybody to throw vitriol out of windows. Beecher—you all know him," Most went on, "He advises people from his pulpit Sunday after Sunday to buy rifles and guns to protect themselves. That is all the advice I gave. That meeting was orderly and not an unlawful assemblage. You know what they are doing? They are not only putting me in prison but are doing away with free speech. The next step will be stopping the freedom of the press. Then we will only want an Emperor." This ended Most's address. This case will be given to the jury late this afternoon.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Four of Them Appear in Judge Noonan's Court—Other Cases.

The cases of the anarchists, F. H. Bergmann, Gotlieb Jabolowsky, Martin Frank and Otto Fricke, charged with unlawful assembly, came up in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day, but the defendants, who were represented by James J. McBride, asked for a jury, and the case was continued until June 22, at 2 p.m. The Police Department will in the meantime endeavor to collect evidence enough to secure a conviction.

Alex Berg pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat from Nick Forsberg, and Judge Noonan sentenced him to the Work-house for sixty days.

Mrs. A. Artz, charged by Kate McCormack with assault, forfeited her bond.

The cases against Frank Koenig, charged with assault to kill, and Joseph Lynch and John O'Brien, charged with assault and battery, were dismissed for want of prosecution.

Henry Appleman was sent to the Work-house for six months for stealing $11 worth of window glass from Glenny Brothers.

A Really Good Idea from Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia News.

The banns of marriage between Patti and Nicolini have been published in Paris. This reminds us that no banns have ever been published for Adam and Eve. If Parisians are going into these old scores they ought to begin at the beginning. It is evidently never too late.

THE Thomas Moore anniversary entertainment at Pope's Theater this evening will introduce Mr. and Mrs. John R. Scott in appropriate recitations, Mrs. F. W. Peebles in solos, Prof. Thomas Moore and his pupils in piano numbers and Messrs. B. Dierkes, O. H. Ballman and Joseph Saler in vocal selections.

Mrs. Wm. Greene, daughter and niece, Miss Lee Green and Miss Lizzie Noonan, will leave for New York Tuesday evening, and on the 5th of June will sail for Liverpool, England.

TRANSACTING BUSINESS.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor—Strikes.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—To-day's meeting of the General Assembly of Knights of Labor promises to be a very interesting one. Several of the committees will report, it is thought, and the further consideration of the existing troubles between the Knights and Unionists will be one of the important features on the programme. The sessions are still secret, and it is extremely difficult to get the proceedings of the convention. The Committee on Laws met in the Forest City House, has finished its business and is prepared to report in full to the convention to-day. Messrs. Edwin C. Dodge and George M. Stone of Chicago are in the city trying to induce the Knights of Labor to take some favorable action on the oleomargarine and butterine bill now pending in Congress.

The Knights of Labor buckled down to business to-day and had two sessions. The Committee on Laws presented their report, recommending that the General Executive Committee be increased from five to eleven members. After an hour's discussion the recommendation was agreed to. The six new members will be elected by ballot and will serve during the unexpired year, which ends in October. Permanent headquarters will be opened in Philadelphia, and, if necessary, the Board will sit throughout the year instead of assembling at the call of the General Master Workman. A resolution was adopted giving Mr. Powderly power to recall the commissions of all organizers. The subject of appointing competent organizers and the means to be taken for their selection was being discussed when the noon recess occurred.

Five Years in the Pen.

This morning in the United States District Court Wm. T. Barham, the Marshal of Clarkston, Dunklin County, Mo., who robbed the Post-office there, was sentenced to five years in Chester Penitentiary on two indictments and fined $1,000. Al Stone, one of his companions, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and remain in penitentiary at hard labor two years.

Hosiery Manufacturers Organize.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Forty-seven hosiery manufacturers of this city, employing over 12,000 hands, met yesterday and organized for mutual protection. The organization is the result of the recent demands of the employers.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Pardoned by the Governor—Federal Offenders—McIntyre's Congressional Canvass.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 28.—Gov. Marmaduke to-day granted a full pardon to Henry Freidman, alias L. Eury, sent up from Holt County in January for obtaining goods under false pretenses, under sentence for two years.

Marshal Elijah Gates brought in two United States prisoners to-day—Henry L. Brewster, late Postmaster at Hull, Buchanan County, charged with forgery, and George H. McClellan, for mail robbery.

Private letters from Gen. D. H. McIntyre state that his canvass in the southern part of the district is highly encouraging. The feeling is gaining strength every day among the people here that McIntyre will defeat "Silver" Dick Bland for the Congressional nomination.

THE WAGE-WORKERS.

Furniture-Makers Return to Their Places—The Planing-Mill Strike.

The strike among the furniture-workers presented some new features this morning, which will doubtless have a depressing effect on the hopes of the men who are out. At 7 o'clock this morning, when Aude's extensive works, Sixteenth and Cass avenue, opened up on the determination of the proprietors to run ten hours, at least three-quarters of the force who went out were back in their places, and a number of others applied for work. Peters' works at Blair avenue and Montgomery street, also resumed this morning, and out of sixty strikers thirty-five returned on the old time and old pay.

THE PLANING-MILLS.

The planing-mill workers' strike remains without any particular new features. A committee of the strikers are waiting on the planing-mill owners to-day, and a compromise of some kind is looked for by Monday.

PATTERN-MAKERS.

The pattern-makers held their third regular meeting at Central Turner Hall last night and installed the officers elected the week before, and are now in square running shape as a union.

A Big Suit Decided.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28.—Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, decides the suit of Ervin and others against the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and Henry Villard in favor of the plaintiffs. He holds Villard equally liable with the company. The amount involved is $1,[illegible]

WILL FIGHT.

THE REV. DR. SONNESCHEIN ANSWERS HIS ACCUSERS.

He Is Not Going Over to the Unitarians—A New Church His Ideal—How He United a Christian and a Hebrew—His Theolgical Ideas.

Following the announcement by Dr. S. H. Senneschein of his intention to stand as a candidate for re-election to the pastorate of the Shaare Emeth Temple, which he resigned a short time ago, there appears in the Jewish Free Press this week a long article setting forth several ambiguous charges, and one in particular, alleging that Dr. Sonneschein is about to go over to the Unitarians. It bases this charge on information received that the rabbi had applied to the Unitarian Board of Ministers to lecture under their auspices. To substantiate this Rev. J. Minot Savage, a prominent Unitarian minister of Boston, was telegraphed by that papaper and replied: "Dr. Sonneschein has talked proposed plans with me. Whether he has applied to the Unitarian Board of Ministers, I do not know."

The charge is also made that Dr. Sonneschein's inclination toward Christianity is still further shown by a seeming inconsistency that exists between his repeated sermons against intermarriage and the fact that since his return from Boston, which was but a short time ago, he has united in marriage a Christian and a Hebrew. It also alleged that Dr. Sonneschein preached in the South Congregational Church of Boston, of which the well-known Rev. Edward Everett Hale is pastor.

DR. SONNESCHEIN'S SIDE.

Dr. Sonneschein was seen to-day by a POST-DISPATCH reporter and said: "Ah, this is their last bombshell, and against it I enter my most vigorous denial."

"But you preached for Dr. Hale?"

"Oh, yes; that part is true. I refer in my denial to the charge that I am going over to Unitarianism. I did preach for Dr. Hale, if you can call it that. He preached, and then as a matter of courtesy introduced me to the audience. It was simply an act of courtesy. I was in the city on literary business concerning myself and Mrs. Sonneschein, and thus met Dr. Hale, who is a literary gentleman."

"How about Mr. Savage's statement that you talked 'proposed plans' with him?"

"That is perfectly correct. I did; but what may not be included in the words 'proposed plan?' I had interviews with leading Unitarian ministers of Boston because we have an understanding theoretically. But only theoretically, understand. To what extent that understanding exists, it is not my right to say, as I don't want to commit my Unitarian friends. But admitting that I did preach in Boston, that is nothing more than I have done in St. Louis. Eleven years ago I preached in a Unitarian Church in St. Louis and only a year ago occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Unity, going straight through with the Unitarian book of service."

"Did you go East because you wanted to confer with these Unitarian ministers?"

"No, sir. I went East for three things: To deliver an address at Cincinnati, to see about some literary work in Boston and to meet a New York committee desirous of securing me as their pastor."

"What church was that?"

THE NEW CHURCH.

"A new church to be established in New York and to be called the First Reformed American Jewish Church. It was to be established with the idea of founding a National Jewish Church, just as the Unitarian is a national church, or the Episcopalian the National English Church. I told this committee I could not accept their call then. To establishing such a National Jewish Church for America my life is devoted, and if I live to three score and ten we will have such a Jewish Church in America. Its principals include radical changes from all oriental or mediæval Judaism."

"What are these changes?"

"First, regarding proselytes, the abolition of the rite of circumcision and similar rites, and second, the denial of the verbal inspiration of the Bible."

"How about the charge that you married a Christian and a Hebrew?"

"That is true, but it was done at their request, and I performed only a civil ceremony, just as any other officer empowered by the State to perform a marriage ceremony would do. There is a decided difference between marrying a couple as a rabbi and as a civil officer."

"The charge is hinted at your having yielded to the wine cup."

"Oh, that charge is seventeen years old. It is simply because when I am at the festal board a few think I drink too much. The trouble is, they don't stop to think that I can take more than they and not feel it."

The rabbi concluded by saying that he challenged every charge, and would file with the President of the church a request for an impartial investigation by the church.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The Manner in Which Country Shippers of Produce Overreach Themselves.

Capt. Andy Warren, who has been on a business and pleasure trip through the Southwest, has returned home.

H. C. Thias of Washington, Mo., was on 'Change to-day. He says his county—Franklin—which is one of the best wheat-raising counties in the State, will this year harvest the finest crop it ever raised. The average will be fully twenty bushels to the acre. They expect to commence cutting wheat in about two weeks. Money is tight in the country, Mr. Thias says, and most of the farmers will have to sell their crops at once.

The average country shipper of produce is a very cunning person, but sometimes they overreach themselves. Of late there have been large arrivals of hay in this market by rail which the sellers have had great trouble in disposing of. The hay at the car doors in many instances would present a good appearance and enable the receiver to sell at a fair price, but upon being unloaded most of the hay is found to be in a heated and badly damaged condition. Naturally the buyer would refuse to accept the lot and the seller would have to do the best he could with it. Frequently the lot would have to be sold three and four times before the sale would stick, and the last price paid a low-down one. To avoid this the question is now agitated among receivers of having warehouses established on this and the east side the river, wherein the cars can be run, the hay unloaded and thus enable a satisfactory examination to be made of the hay. This would be of great assistance to receivers, enabling them to make quicker and surer sales, and in the end be a saving to the shipper, as frequently now his hay is sent to warehouses for storage and the charges eat up all his profits in very short order. The charges in an inspection warehouse, such as is alluded to, would be comparatively light. It is also thought possible an inspector may be appointed and hay regularly graded, if the warehouse scheme works.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

Selecting the Jury in the Conspiracy Cases—A Countryman's Mistake—News Notes.

The trial of Mitchel for the murder of his wife has been reset for Wednesday next.

There will be no court session held on Decoration Day.

A natural gas and artesian well project is the latest, and application has been made for the incorporation of a company.

The Morrison Building and Loan Association have received a charter of incorporation. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.

Mrs. Massey, the mother of the late William Massey, has arrived from Hyde, Eng., and visited the grave of her son, who was shot down last January. She was greatly affected, and much sympathy was expressed for the lady in her untimely bereavement.

James Gallagher was fined yesterday $3 and costs by 'Squire Medart for the use of obscene and offensive language.

Justice Guents yesterday married Martin Mowrawski of Troy and Mary Stahl of Lebanon.

Joseph Miller was fined $3 and costs by Justice Medart for disturbing the peace.

Justice Medart last evening married Louis Becker and Lena Becker of this city.

The fair in behalf of St. Luke's Catholic Church opened up at Liederkranz Hall last evening and was well attended. It will last till Saturday evening and some novel and interesting features will be presented.

George Reichert, Jr., of Mascoutah was attached for having conversed during an adjournment of the court about the Canty case, in which he was a juror. The accused asked time to consult with counsel and the matter was set for a hearing on Wednesday next.

The trials in the alleged conspiracy cases will cost the county at least $1,000 for jurors, service of summonses, witness fees, etc.

The Belleville News-Democrat and the Zietung and Stern both denounce the result of the trial of the Cantys and condemn the jurors who voted for conviction, as they claim the evidence as presented by the prosecution was insufficient, and that but for a widespread prejudice against the city of East St. Louis no such verdict would have been rendered.

Wm. C. Bruce, hailing from Eureka, Mo., landed in Belleville in a state of rural felicity and was pulled in by the police for his evident freshness. He came to his senses this morning and claimed that in waiting to get a train for Lancaster, Ky., he was induced by a man he met at the Union Depot to take a drink, and after taking two more became oblivious of the surroundings. He had some $25 in cash when he met his friend, but did not know what became of it or how he landed in Belleville. He had a baggage check for the Cairo Short-Line Railroad. He was permitted to depart.

The Circuit Court adjourned at 5 p. m. on Thursday, having only some ten jurors selected for the trial of the conspiracy charges, and a fresh venire was made of some fifty citizens who were examined this morning. At 11:30 a. m., having exhausted the list without the selection of the two necessary to complete the twelve, Judge Snyder ordered another venire to be called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and said he would hold court until to-morrow (Saturday) evening if necessary to complete the jury. The witnesses were discharged until Tuesday next, when the case will, it is hoped, proceed. It is not probable that any civil cases will come up before the Circuit Court this term.

A FATAL ERRAND.

A Young Man Shot and Mortally Wounded by a Frightened Friend.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LAMAR, Mo., May 28.—Again our little city has been shocked. Last night Robert B. Hay, who, for the past twelve years, has been engaged as a clerk in the various county offices, called on an old man named Barber for the purpose of imparting some news in a letter he had received from England. Barber, anticipating trouble from some other source, threw open the door and fired the contents of the double-barrelled shotgun into the stomach of young Hay, tearing his bowels to pieces, and inflicting a mortal wound. The people are justly indignant over the careless criminal act of Barber, who is 65 years old. This is not the first shooting scrape he has been engaged in. Hay has a brother living in Canada, a banker, who has been telegraphed for. His family are highly connected. His father lives in Edinburgh, Scotland, and he has a brother in the British service, and still another in the Shetland Isles.

BY THE LOOP-LINE.

Antonio Nardello, an Italian, Hanged for Murdering a Fellow-Countryman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Antonio Nardello was hanged at the District jail near this city at 1:30 p. m. He made a speech on the scaffold and protested his innocence.

The crime for which Nardello was hanged, was committed on the 28th or 29th, of last July. Carmine Rotunna, a rather elderly Italian, boarded at the house of one Guido, on Eighth street. He worked as a laborer and occasionally as a shoemaker and had accumulated from $500 to $600. This money appears to have furnished the motive for the murder. Nardello was, however, disappointed in his expectation of securing a large sum, for Rotunna made it a rule to carry but about $30 with him, leaving the balance with a friend. It was some days before the crime was discovered. Rotunna's body was found in an unoccupied building near the reservoir. His throat had been cut and the floor and walls of the room were covered with blood. The crime was easily traced to Nardello, and last December he was sentenced to be hanged.

Carondelet Jottings.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baldwin, accompanied by their daughter Nellie, left yesterday morning for their future home in Atchison, Kan.

Sanitary Inspector M. E. Lennon had the house of Thomas Warren thoroughly fumigated from cellar to garret this morning, to prevent the contagious disease which had carried off nearly all his children, from spreading in the neighborhood.

The Sidewalk Inspector should by all means make a visit to Carondelet to see the condition of the sidewalks. Some of the principal streets, Loughborough and Robert avenues and some of the smaller streets, too, are really dangerous to pedestrians at night.

In the Police Court this morning Judge Von Gerichten disposed of the following cases: John Keilly, on a charge of vagrancy, fined $50 and costs and sent to the Work-house; Annie Parly, for keeping a bawdy-house, fined $100 and costs and sent to the Work-house; Cyrus W. Mitchel, disturbing the peace, fined $100 and costs.

A two-story frame house, owned and occupied by George Kunoen, in the southern portion of Luxemberg, in the suburbs, was burnt to the ground at an early hour this morning, caused by a defective flue. The damage is estimated at $300, fully insured.

The children of the Blow, Carondelet and Des Peres public schools, numbering nearly 2,500, held their annual picnic to-day at Carondelet Park. They were placed in a line of twos, and headed by the Carondelet Band marched through the principal streets until the Park was reached. The day was an unusually fine one, and the picnic was well enjoyed by the little ones and their parents.

CITY HALL.

The Letting of Contracts by the Board of Public Improvements.

A meeting of the Board of Public Improvements was held at noon to-day, all of the members being present except President Flad. Contracts for city work were let as follows: For repairing alleys, sidewalks, gutters and crosswalks, C. Marchel, Fred Haeller, John Heman, McKelvey & Haydel, Fred Bohme, J. E. Parkinson, Adam Kern and John B. O'Meara; for sweeping asphalt streets, Barber Asphalt Paving Company; sweeping granite and wood block streets, St. Louis Improved Sprinkling Company, and for repairing and building sewers, John Duggan, McMurray, Judge Iron Company and J. E. Parkinson. The board also adopted an ordinance to establish and open Newstead avenue from Maffit to Clagett avenues. Committees of the House of Delegates met as follows this afternoon: Committee on Railroads and Committee on Work-house at 2 o'clock; Ways and Means Committee on Public Improvements at 4 o'clock.

Inspector of Weights and Measures Andy Healy informed a POST-DISPATCH reporter this morning that within the last week he had detected no less than eight street peddlers using false berry measures. In every instance the pint or quart measure, as the case might be, had at least half an inch cut from the bottom. The fraud was all the more dangerous by reason of having been perpetrated subsequent to the stamping and approval of the measures by the Inspector.

Assessor of Water Rates Mott returned this morning from Washington, D. C., where he went to attend the funeral of his mother.

Real Estate Transfers.

Thos. V. Collet to Missouri Historical Society,—50 ft. on Lucas place, city block 511; quitclaim deed	$ 5,050
Jos. D. Lucas and wife to St. L. Hansom Cab Co.—75 ft. on Pine st., city block 896; warranty deed	6,375
Wm. H. Haggerty and wife to Paul E. Beck, 4.27 acres in block 3, the "Glades;" trustee's deed	1,000
Levy Stern and wife to John A. Deming, 60 ft. on Morgan st., city block 4571; warranty deed	1,800
J. H. Howard and wife to Thos. Campbell and wife, lots 10 and 11, Sulphur Spring tract; quitclaim deed	5
Susan E. Sickles et al. to Mary R. Hecker, 33 ft. 2 in. on Eads av., city block 2130; warranty deed	992

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 28, 11 A. M.—There was a steady opening at the Stock Exchange this morning, but the market was hesitating and feverish with a general heavy tone for the first quarter of an hour, but under the lead of the coal stocks, it become strong and advanced steadily upon active trading until close at 11 a. m., when there was a slight reaction which, however, was of short duration and it again became strong.

NEW YORK, May 28.—NOON—Money is easy at 2@3 per cent; bar silver, 99⅛. The stock market after 11 a. m. became again heavy and so remained throughout the greater part of the hour. St. Paul was noticeably weak and lost ¾ per cent, carrying the price below opening figures as also occurred in Union Pacific and Western Union. There was a slight rally just previous to noon, and small fractions were regained. At noon the market is quiet and heavy. Threes, 101; 4s, 126; 4½s, 112⅛; Pacific 6s of '95, 127¾.

NEW YORK, May 28, 3 p. m.—The stock market was firm during the first hour of the afternoon, but after 1 o'clock it became heavy, and declined from ⅛ to 1 per cent. The weakness lasted during the remainder of the day, and the market closed heavy and weak at the lowest prices of the day. Lake Shore and St. Paul have been specially weak this afternoon.

The total imports of dry goods at this port during the last week were valued at $1,297,305, and the amount thrown on the market at $1,521,749.

BOSTON, May 28.—Mexican 7s, 38; scrip, 63; common, 5½.

LONDON, May 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols opened at 101 15-16 for both money and the accounts.

4 P. M.—Consols closed at 101 15-16s, for both money and the account.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whittaker, bankers and brokers, No. 121 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	39¾	39¾	39½	39½
Canadian Pacific	64½	64½	64¼	64¼
Cen. New Jersey	52	53	51¼	51⅝
Central Pacific	....	....	....	....
C., St. P., M. & O.	42	42	41⅜	41½
do pfd	106½	106⅝	105¾	105¾
C., R. I. & Pac.	124¾	125	124¾	125
C., B. & Q.	133½	134⅛	133½	134¼
C., M. & St. P.	92⅛	92⅛	91⅝	91¾
Chic. & N. W. Com	111¼	111⅛	110⅝	110⅝
Del. Lack. & W.	129⅝	130½	128⅝	128¾
Del. & Hudson	98	97¼	97¼	97⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	....	....	....	....
East Tennessee Com	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
East Tenn. Pref.	2⅞	....	....	2⅞
Erie Com.	26	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝
Erie pfd	59¼	59½	59	59½
Erie 2d Mtge. Bds.	90½	91⅛	90⅛	90⅛
Houston & Texas	32⅞	....	....	32⅞
Illinois Central	137½	....	....	137½
Ind., B. & West.	24	24¼	24	24¼
Lake Shore	82⅛	82½	80¾	80⅞
Louisville & Nash	37⅜	37⅜	36¾	36¾
Michigan Central	68	68½	68	68¼
Missouri Pacific	108⅛	109	108⅛	109
M., K. & T.	27½	28	27	27
Manhattan Elevated	127	127⅛	127	127½
N. Y. & New Eng.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37
New York Cen.	102¾	102¾	102⅛	102¼
N. Pacific Com	25⅝	26	25¾	26
do pfd	57⅜	57⅝	56⅝	56¾
Ohio Southern	15½	....	....	15½
Oregon & Trans	31¼	31½	30⅞	30⅞
Or. Nav. & Trans. Co.	100½	101	100½	100⅞
Ohio & M. Com	22¼	....	....	22⅜
Pacific Mail	53½	55⅞	52⅝	52¾
Phil. & Reading	23⅝	24¼	23¼	23¼
Pullman Palace Car	....	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth Com	59	60	59	59¾
do pfd	....	....	....	....
St. L. & S. F. Com	22¼	....	....	22¼
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	....	....	....	....
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	46	46¼	45¼	45¼
St. P., M. & Man	114⅛	....	....	114⅛
Texas & Pacific	9½	9⅞	9⅜	9½
Tex. & Pac. Income	36¼	....	....	36½
Union Pacific	52⅛	52⅛	50¾	51
Wab., St. L. & P.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½
Wab., St. L. & P. pfd	24	....	....	24
Western U. T. Co	62⅜	62⅜	61⅜	61¾
West Shore Bonds	102⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞

English Consuls—Cash, opening, 101 15-16; closing, 101 15-16.

COMMERCE.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

CHICAGO:—	Closing Yesterday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
June	73⅜	73⅜	72⅞	72⅞@73
July	75¼@⅜	75⅛	74	74⅝
Aug.	76½	76¼	75⅜	75⅞@76
Sept.	77	76⅞	75¼	76½
CORN.				
June	35½	35⅛	35¼@⅛	35⅜ a
July	36½	36½	35⅞@⅜	36½
Aug.	37⅛	37	36¾	37
OATS.				
June	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26¾
July	27½	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
PORK.				
June	8 27	8 25	8 17	8 20
July	8 37@40	8 32	8 30	8 32
Aug.	8 47	8 45	8 40	8 42
LARD.				
June	5.82	5.90	5.85	5.90
July	5.92	5.97	5.92	5.97
Aug.	6.00	6.02	6.00	6.02 b
SHORT RIBS.				
June	5.17	5.20	5.17	5.17
July	5.25	5.25	5.22	5.25
Aug.	5.27@37	5.35	5.27	5.30

NEW YORK—Wheat—June, 83⅛c b; July, 84⅛c b; August, 85⅛c b; September, 85⅝c b; December, 89c a; May, 1887, 94⅛c. Corn—May, 47⅛c; June, 45⅛c b; July, 45⅛c b; August, 46⅝c; September, 47. Oats—May, 36⅛c; June, 34⅜c; July, 34⅛c; August, 31⅛c.

TOLEDO—Wheat—June, 77c; July, 78⅛c; August, 79⅛c; September, 80⅛c. Corn—June, 38c; July, 38⅛c.

DETROIT—Wheat—July, 79c; August, 79⅝c.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—August, 82⅞@83⅛c.

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
St. Louis	9,169	69,575	....	134,014
Chicago	11,935	121,350	76,575	130,108
Milwaukee	44,512	8,940	111,000	....
Baltimore	22,873	112,545	14,989	5,305
Toledo	2,071	8,306	89,000	43,320
New York	174,900	186,800	176,618	80,721
Detroit	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis	96,250	....	18,700	....
Duluth	51,708	....	122,038	....
Kansas City	5,000	31,500	5,500	500
Philadelphia	2,696	6,629	11,295	12,829

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
To-day	626,989	1,256,653	133,314	21,816	13,896
Yest'day	636,375	1,247,509	119,547	21,816	14,956
	No. 2 Red.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	
To-day	514,789	758,300	114,049	17,784	......
Yest'day	523,155	743,370	97,328	17,784	......

Grain Inspections.

INTO ELEVATORS—Wheat—1 car No. 2 red, 2 No. 3 do, 2 No. 4 winter, 1 rejected do; total, 6 cars. Corn—41 cars No. 2, 11 No. 3, 7 No. 4, 7 No. 2 white, 3 No. 3 do, 3 no grade; total, 72 cars. Oats—14 cars No. 2, 3 No. 3. Rye—1 car No. 2. Total in, 96 cars.

OUT OF ELEVATORS—Wheat—14 cars No. 2, 2 rejected do. Corn—1 car No. 2, 1 No. 4, 2 No. 2 white, 13 no grade. Oats—1 car No. 3. Total out, 34 cars.

St. Louis Markets.

FORENOON SESSION—CLOSING 1 P. M.

Wheat—Jack Cudahy in response to the question of Dick Everett, who was in Chicago yesterday, "What is wheat good for, anyhow?" replied: "To fill shorts with." From the looks of the market this morning that is about all it is good for. It was as sick as the Exchange member was last night. This member attended the barbecue yesterday and then drank a dozen or so beers, went over to Delmonico's and put several stronger drinks on top of it. "Then," said he, "I was fool enough to eat a dish of strawberries and it made me very sick. I'll never touch another strawberry." Forgotten were the damage and drought reports that flooded the market yesterday, or if thought of not regarded, and the absence of fresh reports of that nature were very noticeable. The bulls, disgusted with the flash in the pan that accompanied their efforts to work up a crop scare, were indisposed to bring forth any more such reports, even if they had them. The "better private cables on damage to European crops," said to have been received yesterday, did not turn up either. On the contrary, they were just dull and unchanged. The tone of them indicated that European buyers were not anxious to buy. Yet that they have taken a large amount is shown by the late heavy exports. According to the New York Produce Exchange Weekly the exports of wheat from seaboard ports for Europe during the eight weeks ending with May 15 aggregated 6,623,189 bu. being 1,385,000 bu more than for the same time in 1885. This is the first time in eight months that the exports for any two months have exhibited an increase over those from the crop of 1884. Of the exports from New York last week 638,564 bu were for the Continent of Europe, also 4,148 bbls flour went to Amsterdam and Antwerp. It would seem as though the United Kingdom would want our wheat and flour before long. Their stocks are not large and are steadily decreasing. An authority says that the consumption of bread in the United Kingdom during the past four months was unusually large, owing to the protracted cold weather and scarcity of spring vegetables, and to the fact that the price of potatoes has been from 15s to 20s higher than last year. It must, however, have been cornbread or oatmeal cakes they consumed. Receipts at Liverpool for the past week were equal to 608,000 bu, of which 463,000 came from America. This country continues to send away considerable wheat, the clearances at three Atlantic ports to-day amounting to nearly 300,000 bu, and fresh export purchases are daily noted. The bearish element seems to be too strong in speculation just now. Cudahy is credited with having broken the Chicago market yesterday with his heavy selling, and this morning his brokers were in the field again filling every one up who wanted to buy. Hutchinson was another big seller there. The weight of these offerings proved too much for that market and it broke ⅛c early in the day. This was enough to start the St. Louis bears to selling and they hammered prices down ½c, reaching this low point shortly after the first call. Those prominent in selling were Kauffman, Bowman, Frank Ryan, Joe Davidson and Barnes. There were heavy buying by shorts, but naturally they made no vigorous effort to sustain prices by their purchases. The St. Louis traders hae carried off the honors in the decline in wheat, and great has been their reward. Chicago is very sore when she thinks of the big bundle of money the "St. Louis chumps" have taken out of their market. Some of the best traders here are not selling at present low prices but the crowd at large are and probably will continue to do so until they sell themselves into a hole. It seemed as though the strongest news could not check the decline to-day. It was a perfect craze to sell, and the worse the market broke the heavier was the selling. Export purchases were reported of 20 loads in New York, 6 in Philadelphia, 3 in Baltimore and 200,000 bu in Chicago. These did not phaze the bears a particle and after 12 o'clock came another break in prices. Late London cables were said to be dull and lower, but the bears themselves were of more account than cables and knocked the market down rapidly. The close was weak and ½ to 1c below yesterday. June sold at 76⅝ to 76½@⅝c, but late not worth over 76¼c; July at 76¼ to 75½c; August at 76⅞ to 76c, closing at 76¼c; September at 78⅛ to 77½c, closing at 77⅝c bid; October at 79½c to 79⅛c; year at 75¾c to 75½c. The market for spot No. 2 red was a full cent lower, 25,000 bu selling in U. at 76¼@76c, and 4,000 bu in St. L. at 77½c. Sample lots were very weak.

Corn was also weak and sold ½@⅝c lower. Chicago suffered a severe loss and this started selling in the home market. Receipts here were larger, as also at Kansas City, indicating a freer movement from the country. Cables were firm, but quiet, and it is intimated there is a slackening i the English demand for corn, now that the season over there has advanced far enough to enable feeders to use a little of the new vegetation of this year. The pressure to sell in the home market overran the demand and a steady decline from the opening resulted. May sold at 31½c; June at 32⅛c to 31⅝c; July at 33⅛c to 32⅝c; August at 34c to 33⅝c; year at 31⅛c to 31⅜c. September offered at 34⅝c, bid 34¼c. May No. 2 white sold at 33¼c; June offered at 33⅜c, and for July, 33⅝c bid. Except for special elevators this side, the market for cash grades was dull, lower and weak, with very little demand. No. 2, 31⅛c in special elevator and offered E. side at 31¼c; No. 3, 30@30¼c in St. L.; 28¾c asked for C.; No. 4, 23c E. side, 24½c in St. L.; No. 2 white, 32⅝c regular, 33c in A., 33⅛c in U., 34c in M.; No. 3 do, 30c in M.; no-grade, 20½c asked for St. L. and E. side.

Oats—The May deal was rather farcical to-day and there were symptoms of an inglorious "petering" out of the great squeeze. Receipts were moderate to-day and only 14 cars inspected No. 2, but large arrivals are looked for, and as the shorts have until 11 a. m. next Tuesday in which to make their deliveries, it is believed by a good many that the long's life will be an unhappy one before he gets through with the deal. On the cash call there was not much effort made to put up price, No. 2 opening at 31¼c, but failing to 29¾c. Tom Carter was the only sufferer. He bid 30c for 5,000 regular and Sid Francis at once shot it into him, greatly to his discomfiture. His partner shouted, "Oh, you sucker!" and the balance of the boys gave him the laugh. Mr. C., however, did not hold on to his purchase long, selling it back to Francis at 29¾, and right afterwards, to his deep disgust, the market was bid up to 30¼. There was little done in the option, it selling at 30½ to 29¾, and late Sid Francis bid 30 for 100,000. Tom Woods says the deal is firm, but most traders look to see it fall through. The other options attracted no attention. June was offered at 27¼c, and July at 25c and for latter 24¼c bid. Spot No. 2 sold at 27½c in M. and 28c in St. L.; no-grade at 25c in M.

Rye was weak and dull. Grade No. 2 sold regular at 60c, but 60½c was bid this side with 61c asked; No. 3 offered at 58c this side and only 55c bid.

Flour was "too awfully" dull, and besides being in that unfortunate condition was unmistakably weak. Lower prices were accepted especially for the medium grades, as the best qualities were better sustained. We quote: Patents, $4.60@4.80; straights, $4.00@4.20; clears, $3.40@3.70; mediums, $2.50@2.90; low grades, $1.70@2.40. Quotations of the St. Louis Flour Dealers' Association were: XX, $2.40@2.50; XXX, $2.65@2.75; family, $2.85@2.95; choice, $3.40@3.50; fancy, $3.75@3.85; extra do, $4.00@4.25; patents, $4.60@4.80. These prices are for lots on arrival at depot or levee; order lots higher.

Rye Flour—Quiet at $3.40@$3.50 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Firm at $2.05@2.10 for city on orders del.; pearl meal and hominy, $2.30@2.40; grits, $2.40@2.50 del.

Bran—Weak. Sacked 45c at mill; bulk 38c this side; 39c at country point, 39@40c (latter f. o. b.) E. track.

Hay was in the same flat condition and even choice timothy was hard to market. An occasional car of the best timothy or prairie sells to local buyers, but everything else could only be placed at the best figures bid sellers. Market limits were: This side—Prairie, $7@9 for prime to fancy; mixed timothy $8.50@10; prime to fancy timothy, $10@13.50. East track stock sells about 50c@$1 per ton below the above rates.

Provisions were easy and the tendency toward a lower range of values, the continued depression in Chicago naturally having a weakening effect. A lighter business was transacted, and only in filling orders. Up country dry salt c'ribs were not worth over 5.30c c. and f. here, and heavy shoulders were offered to arrive at 4⅛c. Standard mess pork sold at $8.75@9. Prime steam lard brought 5.65c. Boxed dry salt shoulders sold at 4c, longs at 5.30c, c'ribs at 5.40c, and shorts at 4.55c. Packed bacon shoulders at 4⅜@4½c, longs at 5.85@5.90c, c'ribs at 5.92½@5.95c, and shorts at 6.10@6¼c; loose c'ribs at 5.80@5.82½c. Country lard, 5@5½c in irregular packages. Country bacon—Shoulders, 3¾@4c; hams, 6¾@7c; sides, 5¾@5⅞c; skipping less. S. c. shoulders, 5½@5¾c, and hams, 9@11¾c. Breakfast bacon, 7@9c. Beef—Family, $10@13 ₩ bbl, according to brand; on orders higher, $6@7 ₩ ½-bbl; dried, 10@11½c; selected, 13c ₩ lb; smoked tongues, $5@5.50 ₩ doz. Tallow—Prime in oil barrels, 3⅝c; No. 2, 2¾@3c; in irregular packages ¼c less. Grease—Brown and yellow, 2@2¼c; white, 3@3¼c. Salt—Domestic, $1@1.05 ₩ bbl, in size of lot. Ground alum, $1.10 ₩ sack—small way higher. Highwines unchanged at $1.10 in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Peoria, $1.14 in Chicago.

Lead dull but steady. Sales 3 cars chemical hard this side at $4.50, and 5 cars do East side at $4.52½. Refined quotable at $4.52½, and soft Missouri offered at $4.50.

St. Louis Afternoon Board.

Advices of over 500,000 bu. bought for export in New York strengthened wheat, which advanced and closed firm. Corn stronger. Wheat—June, 76⅜c; July, 75¾c b, 77c a; August, 76⅛@76⅜c to 76⅝c, closing 76⅜@76½c; September, 77⅜ to 77⅝c; October, 78⅝c, and later 79⅛c b; year, 75⅜ b, 75⅝ a. Corn—May, 31⅛c; June 31⅝c to 31⅝@⅝c; July, 32⅝c b, 33c a; August, 33⅝c b, 34c a; September, —; year 31⅛c to 31½@⅝c. Oats—May, 29⅝c b, 30c a.

Cotton.

All is not lovely in the camp of the bulls. The late reports of damage to the crop are being contradicted and advices are now much more encouraging, the movement marketward keeps very full and has a depressing effect while the Manchester market shows not the least sign of improvement. Spots in Liverpool to-day were fairly traded in and prices unchanged, but futures were another point lower. New York also declined, the near-by months suffering most, and at close was points below yesterday. Sales in the home market were 1,675 bales and prices were steady.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary, 6⅝c; ordinary, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 7⅝c; low middling, 8⅜c; middling, 8⅝c; good middling, 9⅛c; middling fair, 9⅜c; stained and tinged, ¼c to ⅜c under quotations for white.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS—Gross receipts to-day, 86 bales, against 117 last year; since September, 1885, 464,125 bales, against 287,669 same time last year; shipments to-day, 1,578 bales, against 352 bales last year; since September 1, 1884, 427,896 bales, against 278,371 bales same time last year; stocks in compresses and warehouse to-day, 30,454 bales, against 10,918 bales.

CLOSING PRICES, 3 P. M.

LIVERPOOL — Uplands, 5⅛d; Orleans, 5 3-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Futures closed —. May and June, 5 3-64d; June and July, 5 3-64d; July and August, 5 4-64d; August and September, 5 5-64d; September and October, 5 2-64d; October and November, 4 62-64c.

NEW YORK—Futures closed steady. May, —; June, 9.11c; July, 9.21c; August, 9.31c; September, 9.15c; October, 9.04c; November, 9.00c; December, 9.02c; January, 9.10c; February, 9.20c; March, 9.30c. Sales, 67,200 bales.

Country Produce.

GOOSEBERRIES—$1 per bu.

STRAWBERRIES—Home grown sold 50@$1 per 4-gallon drawer; consignments not wanted.

CHERRIES—Home grown (sweet) $1.50@1.75 per 4-gallon drawer; Early Richmond (sour) $1.75@2 per bu.

NEW VEGETABLES—Potatoes, $2.00@3.00 per bbl; cucumbers, 20@40c per doz; tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per peck box; cabbage, $1.00@2.50 per crate; string beans, 40c@$1.40 per 3-peck box; onions, $1@1.15 per sack of ½-bbl, and $2.25@2.50 per bbl; squash, $1.25@1.50 per crate.

BUTTER—Receipts, 60,668 lbs. Arrivals in excess of demand, as local trade only wanted creamery and fancy dairy; medium and low grades overplenty and about unsalable. Sales: Creamery—Choice to fancy, 14@15c; seconds at dairy rates. Dairy—Choice to fancy, 11@12c; selections, 13c; fair to choice, 8@10c; common 4@7c; near-by country make 3@4c for common; 6@7c for choice.

EGGS—Receipts, 626 pkgs. Firm at 7¼@7½c per doz.

LIVE POULTRY—Chickens unchanged, but demand still good. We quote: Chickens—Old roosters at 3½c, young at 3½c, hens at 6c ₩ lb; turkeys—toms at 5c, hens at 7c. Spring chickens—dull. Offerings consist mainly of small and scrubby stock, which receivers sell at 75c@$1.25 per dozen. Large grown are wanted at $2.00@2.50 per dozen.

GRASS SEEDS—Dull. We quote: Clover, $4.50@5.00; timothy, $1.65@1.75; red-top, 30@40c; German millet, 50@60c; common do, 45@55c; Hungarian, 75@85c. Trashy, mixed and otherwise inferior seeds, less.

HEMPSEED—Quotable at $1.

FLAX SEED—Saleable at $1.01 for native.

CASTOR BEANS—Prime worth $1.72½.

WOOL—Receipts, 120,249 lbs. Firm and active, all offerings meeting ready sale. Official quotations of Cotton and Wool Exchange:

STATES.	Medium.		Low and coarse
	Cl'ng.	C'b'g	
Mo., Ill., Io., Ark., Ind. and Ky.	21½@22	20@21	17@19
Kansas and Nebraska	18 @½	.....	14@15
Texas and Indian Territory 12 mo.	21 @22	.....	14@17
Texas and Indian Territory 6 mo.	17 @18	.....	14@17
Colorado and New Mexico and Mexico	17 @18	.....	14@16
Tennessee and Southern	20 @21	20@21	14@16
Montana and Wyoming	19 @20	.....	14@17
Utah	22	.....	14@18

STATES.	Fine.		Black	Cott'd
	Light	Heavy		
Mo., Ill., Io., Ark., Ind. and Ky.	18@20	15@17	17@18	13@14
Kansas and Nebraska	16@17	14@15	15@16	12@13
Texas and Indian Territory 12 mo	19@20	15@17	17@18	13@14
Texas and Indian Territory 6 mo.	15@17	13@15	17@18	13@14
Colorado, New Mexico and Mexico	17@18	14@16	14@16	13@14
Tennessee and Southern	17@18	14@16	17@18	13@14
Montana and Wyoming	17@18	14@16	15@17	12@13
Utah	18@20	15@17	15@17	13@14

Burry—10c for hard, to 16c for slightly.

Tub—Choice, 28@30c; fair, 25@27c; low and coarse, 22@24c.

Farmers, wool-growers and others are earnestly requested to neatly tie up each fleece by itself after carefully removing all dung, chaff, etc. Loose or broken wool brings about 2c ₩ lb less. Pack all inferior stock separately. It pays.

DEER SKINS—Quiet at 17c for prime dry.

SHEEP PELTS—We quote: Green, 50@80c; dry, 30@60c; lamb skins, 25@40c; shearing, 15@30c.

HIDES—Dry, dull and easy; green, steady. We quote: Green salted, No. 1 at 8¼c; No. 2 at 6¾c; bulls or stags, 5c; green (uncured), 7c; do (do) damaged, 5¼c; glue stock, 3c. Dry flint—No. 1 at 15½c; No. 2 at 12½c; bulls and stags, 10c; dry salted, 12c; damaged, 10c; glue, 6c.

FEATHERS—Dull. We quote: Prime live geese, 42c in large sks, and 43c in small sks; unripe, quilly, etc., 30@40c; mixed, 10@30c; tare, 3 and 10 per cent.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 28.—NOON.—Wheat ¼@½c lower, heavy and irregular, with an active business; receipts, 194,900 bu; sales, 672,000 bu No. 2 red June, 83¼@83⅝c; 1,121,000 bu do July, 84⅛@84¾c; 1,696,000 bu do August, 85@85⅝c; 576,000 bu do September, 85½@85⅞c; 216,000 bu do October, 86½@86⅝c; 496,000 bu December, 88 9-16@89c. Corn, ⅛@¼c lower, moderately active; mixed Western spot, 35@47½c; do future, 42½@46¾c; receipts, 186,800 bu; sales, 328,000 bu. Oats a shade lower and dull; Western, 37@44c; receipts, 147,250 bu; sales, 50,000 bu. Beef dull; new extra mess, $8@8.50. Pork dull and weak; new mess, $10; old do, $9@9.25. Lard quiet and weak; steam rendered, 6.10c. Butter dull and easy; Western, 10@16c. Sugar steady; crushed, 6⅞c; powdered, 6⅞@7c; granulated, 6 5-16c. Eggs, Western, 12@12½c.

CHICAGO, May 28—11 A. M.—The trading in wheat to-day has been confied very largely to July delivery. That option opened at 75⅛c, rose to 75½c, and then sold off rapidly to 74½c, rallying several times to 74⅞c and is now quoted at 74¾c. The June option declined to 72¾c and is now quoted at 73c. July corn, 36⅛c. July oats, 27½c. July pork, $8.35. July lard, 5.97½c.

1 P. M.—Wheat declined to about the lowest prices current on the Chicago board in many years—72⅞c; June, 72⅝c; July, 74¼c. Corn weaker; cash, 35c; June, 35¼; July, 36 5-16c. Oats weak and sharply lower; cash, June and July, 26⅞c. Rye, 59c. Flaxseed, $1.07. Prime timothy, $1.65. Whisky, $1.14. Pork weak and lower; cash and June, $8.20; July, $8.32½. Lard steady; cash, 5.87½c; July, 5.95c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Flour weak and lower; extra fancy, $4.40@4.50; fancy, $4.20@4.25; choice, $3.90@4.10. Cornmeal scarce at $2.35@2.40. Corn quiet and steady; mixed, 46c; yellow scarce at 48@49c; white scarce at 50c. Oats quiet at 38@38½c. Bran slow at 60@65c. Hay unsettled and weak at $14.50@16.50; prime, $13.50@14.50. Pork quiet at $9.37½. Cut-meats quiet; shoulders scarce at 4.40c; sides, 5½c. Bacon steady at 4⅞@4⅞c; l. c. s., 6.10c. Hams firm; choice sugar-cured, 9¾@10c. Lard quiet; refined tierces, 5½c. Whisky nominal. Exchange on New York at par; sight, $1.50 premium. Cotton—Spot quiet at 8⅞c. Net receipts, 931 bales; gross receipts, 1,072 bales.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—The Daily Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 1,164 bu; shipments, 6,767 bu; in store, 215,010 bu; market lower; No. 2 red, cash, 50c bid, 53½c asked; June, 51c bid, 54c asked; July sales at 57⅞c; August, 59c bid 59⅞c asked; No. 2 soft, cash sales at 63c. Corn—Receipts, 4,171 bu; shipments, 3,868 bu; in store, 78,298 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 25¾c asked; June, 25⅞c bid, 26¼c asked; July, 26⅞c bid, 27⅛c asked; No. 2 white, cash, 29c bid, 29⅛c asked. Oats and rye nominal. Eggs weak at 8c per dozen. Butter unchanged. Hay—Fancy, small-baled, $6.50.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Wheat—Western lower and active, closing dull; No. 2 winter red spot, 83c asked; June, 82½c; July, 82@83¼c; August, 82⅞@82⅞c; September, 83⅝@83⅝c. Corn—Western, lower and quiet; mixed spot 44½@44⅝c; May, 44⅝c asked; June, 44¼@44⅝c; July, 44⅞@45c. Oats lower and dull; Western white, 38@41c. Provisions steady and quiet; mess pork at $10@11. Lard, refined, 7¼c. Eggs quiet at 12c. Coffee steady; rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¼@9⅝c. Receipts: Flour, 1,861 bbls; wheat, 22,900 bu; corn, 113,500 bu; oats, 13,300 bu; rye, 1,200. Shipments: Flour, 17,577 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 5,300.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat heavy and lower at 77@78c. Corn weak at 35⅛c. Oats active at 31@32c. Rye quiet. Pork, $9 and dull. Lard easy at 5.65@5.70c. Bulk meats weak; shoulders, 4c; short ribs, 5.30c. Bacon unchanged. Whisky steady; sales, 545 bbls finished goods on basis of $1.10.

DETROIT, May 28.—Wheat—No. 1 cash May and June, 79⅛c; July, 80¼c cash; Michigan red, 79¼c; No. 2 red, cash, May, June and July, 78⅛c; August, 79⅝c; receipts, 8,800 bu. Corn, 37c asked; receipts, 2,000 bu. Oats—No. 2, 31c; No. 2 white, 34½c asked; receipts, 17,900 bu.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Wheat steady; cash, 74c; July, 74⅞c; August, 76c. Corn tame; No. 2, 35¼c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 28c. Rye weak; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull; No. 2, 46½c.

Oil and Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—Petroleum was dull and heavy. Prices opened at 64⅛c, advanced to 64⅞c, and then broke to 63½c at 1 p.m. The Cameron well is doing 2,510 barrels a day.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Petroleum quiet, S. W., 110, 7⅛c.

Add Monday

WILMINGTON, May 28.—Turpentine firm at 20c bid.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Wheat and corn arrived not much doing; wheat to arrive not much doing; corn to arrive steady. Mark Lane wheat not much doing and corn steady. Country markets easier. Weather fair. Spot wheat dull and not much doing; holders offer freely; No. 2 spring, 7s@7s 2d; red winter, 7s@7s 2d; No. 1 California, 7s 2d@7s 4d. Mixed Western corn firm, with a fair demand at 4s 3½d. Demand from Continent and United Kingdom not much doing in wheat and fair for corn. Receipts of wheat for the past week were 365,000 centals, of which 271,000 were American; receipts of corn, 172,100 centals.

LIVERPOOL, May 28, 3:30 P. M.—Close—Pork—In poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 51s, steady; do Western, 45s, steady. Lard—In poor demand; spot, May, June and July, 31s 6d, steady. Wheat—In less demand, dull; new No. 2 winter and Spring 7s. Flour—In poor demand at 8s, dull. Corn—In fair demand; spot, 4s 4d, steady; May, 4s 3½d; June and July, 4s 2½d.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Receipts	358	2,037	919	155
Shipments	1,401	4,403	1,351	170

CATTLE—Generally quiet and market without change. Supply small and the demand from all classes dull. Butchers were light traders, having supplied themselves the day before. Shippers were not desirous of purchasing to any great extent and, as a result, business was quiet all the morning.

RULING QUOTATIONS—Good to choice native shippers, $5.25@5.50; fair to medium, $5.00@5.10; common, $4.30@4.80; butchers' steers, fair to choice, $4.00@4.60; common, $3.50@3.75; cows and heifers, fair to choice, $3.30@4.25; common, $2.25@3.00; feeding steers, $3.75@4.75; stockers, $2.75@3.25; native bulls, $2.25@3.00; veal calves, $5.50@11.00 per head; milch cows with calves, $20@45; corn-fed Texans, $3.70@4.60.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of cattle.

No.	Decription.	Av.	Price.
14	native butchers	1,120	$4 87½
15	native butchers	1,075	4 75
20	native cows and heifers	1,020	4 00
14	native cows and heifers	980	4 00
45	common Southwest stockers	610	3 05
23	common Southwest stockers	700	3 25
26	common Southwest stockers	680	3 00

14 good native cows and calves, $38.50 each.

15 good Southwest cows and calves, $28.50 each.

287 retail from $3 to $5.25.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of cattle.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
20	native butchers	1,002	$4 00
58	corn-fed Indians	885	4 25
15	corn-fed Indians	900	4 15
4	native steers	1,180	5 00

HAY—Again opened firm with a good demand from all classes of buyers, but a small supply, which prevented any weakening in values when Chicago advices proved unfavorable. Lights sold at $3.90@4; butchers, $4.10@4.15; rough to choice packing and heavies, $3.85@4.15; pigs, $3.50@3.75.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily live stock report of sales of hogs.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
78	183	$3 85	51	199	$3 90
41	189	3 85	45	254	3 90
61	208	3 90	45	217	3 65
46	149	3 95	35	233	3 95
59	149	3 90	53	186	4 95
41	162	3 85	65	189	3 80
32	187	4 00	58	167	3 90
51	247	3 95	58	171	3 85
*75	141	3 00½	*84	121	3 00½
*83	162	3 65	*64	162	3 65
32	235	3 95	72	188	3 95
51	211	4 00	44	206	4 00
41	162	3 00⅛	43	204	4 00
			45	155	3 00⅞

*Iron Mountain hogs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
82	185	$4 00	63	162	3 85
108	241	4 05	19	162	4 00
23	170	4 00	19	219	4 17½
71	147	3 90	80	166	3 90
47	185	4 00	112	161	4 00
78	204	4 05	119	160	4 00
20	355	3 75	57	259	4 00
61	218	3 90	68	241	4 00
54	171	3 90	71	240	4 15
33	169	3 90	57	197	4 15
62	159	3 97½	38	195	4 12½
65	180	3 94	114	164	4 15
74	184	4 02½	92	170	4 00
91	141	3 90	55	221	4 10

SHEEP—Quiet but unchanged. Demand good and prices firm.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily live stock report of sales sheep.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
10	111	3 75	15	114	3 75
42	96	3 80	40	102	3 75
96	90	3 90	76	86	3 50
85	92	3 70	110	108	3 80
89	88	3 75	63	80	3 25
42 lambs	50	5 00	28 lambs	48	4 75

Horses and Mules.

HORSES.	
Heavy draft, extra, weighing 1,450 lbs and over	$190 00@200 00
Heavy draft, good	140 00@150 00
Streeters, extra	115 00@135 00
Streeters, good	90 00@110 00
Saddlers, good	90 00@125 00
Saddlers, extra	150 00@200 00
Southern horses, good	60 00@ 80 00
Southern horses, extra	90 00@125 00
Western plugs	30 00@ 60 00
Old city plugs	15 00@ 40 00
MULES.	
14 hands, 4 to 7 years old (dull)	$ 80 00@ 90 00
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years old	100 00@105 00
15 hands, 4 to 7 years old	110 00@130 00
15½ hands high, extra	125 00@150 00
16 to 16½ hands, extra	175 00@200 00

Live Stock by Telegraph.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 28.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,402; shipments, nothing. Market more steady. Choice to fancy $5.00@5.20; fair to good $4.70@4.90; common to medium $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders $3.05@4.20; cows $2.60@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 11,481 head; shipments 4,973. Market weak and 5c lower. Good to choice $3.75@3.85; common to medium $3.40@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 135 head; shipments, nothing; quiet. Good to choice, $3.25@3.75; common to medium, $1.75@2.75.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 31,000 head; market steady; light, $3.70@4.20; rough packing, $3.70@3.90; mixed and heavy packing and shipping, $3.90@4.25. Cattle—Receipts, 6,200 head; market slow, but steady; beeves $4.44@5.75; butchers dull, $2@3.75; stockers dull, $2.75@4.20. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; market slow, but weak; inferior to choice, $2@4.50; bulk, $3@3.75.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1886.

The following observations are take at 7 a. m., 75th meridian time:

STATIONS—	Barom.	Therm.	Change in 24 h.	Wind.	Rainfall in 9 h.	State of Weather.
Jacksonville, Fla	29.97	75	† 6	SW		Clear.
Vicksburg	29.96	73	† 2	SW		Clear.
New Orleans, La	29.96	72	† 1	Calm		Fair.
Shreveport, La	29.91	71	† 3	SW		Clear.
Little Rock, Ark	29.85	72	† 2	W	.02	Clear.
Galveston, Tex	29.85	77	† 3	Calm		Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	29.92	73	† 6	W		Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	29.89	67	† 2	W	.09	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	29.91	68	[illegible]	NW		Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	29.94	57	-11	NW		Clear.
Cincinnati, O	29.94	60	- 3	NW		Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	29.87	58	† 6	NE		Cloudy.
Marquette, Mich	29.96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.
Chicago, Ill	29.92	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.
Duluth, Minn	Miss.					
St. Paul, Minn	29.90	56	† 1	S		Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	29.91	58	† 3	W		Clear.
Davenport, Io	29.95	58	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.
Cairo, Ill	29.92	65	† 3	NE	.02	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	29.96	61	[illegible]	NE		Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	29.94	60	[illegible]	NE		Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.92	56	[illegible]	SE		Clear.
Moorhead, Minn	29.92	56	[illegible]	SE		Clear.
St. Vince't, Minn	Miss.					
Bismarck, Dak	29.76	58	†	NE	.27	Cloudy.
Ft. Buford, Dak	29.78	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	.01	Cloudy.
Ft. Assinaboine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Deadwood, Dak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
N. Platte, Neb	29.87	59	† 7	SE		Clear.
Denver, Col	29.89	60	[illegible]	NE		Clear.
W. Las Animas	29.89	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.
Dodge City, Kan	29.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE		Clear.
Ft. Elliott, Tex	29.79	[illegible]	[illegible]	W		Clear.
El Paso, Tex	29.76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Clear.
San Francisco	30.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW		Clear.

Dash (—) indicates rainfall inappreciable; † indicates rise; - indicates fall.

G. A. WEBER,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, May 28, 1886.

Local Time.	Ther.	Wind.		Weather.
		Dir.	Vel.	
1:59 a. m.	61.0	NE	7	Clear.
5:59 a. m.	64.0	NE	3	Clear.
9:59 a. m.	74.0	E	10	Clear.
1:59 p. m.	88.0	SE	9	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 79.0.
Minimum temperature, 61.0.
Stage of river, 19.9 feet; fall, 1.0 feet.
C. A. WEBER, Sergeant S. C., U. S. A.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—For Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—Fair weather; no decided change in temperature; variable winds.

For Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair weather; slightly warmer; variable winds.

For Tennessee—Local rains, followed by fair weather; slightly cooler; variable winds.

For Eastern Michigan, Western Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—Fair weather, followed by local rains; slightly cooler; variable winds.

For Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri—Slightly warmer, fair weather; variable winds, generally southerly.

For Arkansas—Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; variable winds, generally southerly.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

THE RIVER.

Special River Report.

ST. LOUIS, May 28, 1886.

STATIONS.	Above Low Beach-Mark.	Change.		Rainfall.
		Rise.	Fall.	
St. Louis	19.9 ft.	0.0 ft.	1.0 ft.	0.00
Hermann	7.8 ft.	0.0 ft.	0.6 ft.	0.00
Peoria	12.5 ft.	0.0 ft.	0.4 ft.	0.00
Kansas City	7.8 ft.	0.0 ft.	0.0 ft.	0.00
Warsaw	12.2 ft.	0.0 ft.	0.0 ft.	0.00

G. A. WEBER, Sergeant S. C., U. S. A.

Local River Report.

Water..........20.2 feet.

ARRIVALS.

City of Providence, Vicksburg; W. F. Nisbet, Tennessee River; Spread Eagle, Grafton; Eagle, Clarksville; City of Alma, Kampsville; Josephine, St. Paul.

DEPARTURES.

W. F. Nisbet, Tennessee River; City of Alma, Kampsville; Spread Eagle, Grafton.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, Ill., May 28.—Arrived: Clyde, St. Louis, 1 a. m.; Iron Duke, Memphis, 2; Harry Brown, Ohio, 5; City of Natchez, St. Louis, Boaz, Ohio, 8; J. S. Williams, Ohio, 6. Departed: James Walton, St. Louis, 7 a. m.; Clyde, Ohio; S. L. Wood, New Orleans; Boaz, New Orleans, 8; Williams, New Orleans, 10. River 32 feet 1 inch and falling. Clear and mild.

TOLEDO, O., May 28.—Wheat weak and active; cash, 77⅛@81c; June, 77½c; July, 78⅛c; August, 79⅛c; September, 80⅛. Corn steady; cash and June, 38c; July, 38½c. Oats easy; cash, 31⅛c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 28.—NOON.—River falling, 7 feet in the canal, 4 feet 10 inches on the falls. Business good. Weather mild. Gaff down, Morgan and Lilly up last night. Locals on time.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—River 13 feet 11 inches and falling. Weather clear. Thermometer 70 deg. Arrived: Granite State, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling.

WHEELING, May 28.—River 5 ft. 11 in. and falling. Departed: New Hudson, 1 a. m. Down, Clifton. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—River falling. Departed: Future City to St. Louis late last night. Weather cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 28.—River 13 feet 4 inches and falling. Buckeye State up at 9 o'clock this morning.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—River 3 feet 2 inches and stationary. Weather clear and warm.

Marine.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Arrived: Steamers City of Chicago, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Arrived: Steamer Hammonia from Hamburg.

MOVILLE, May 28.—Arrived: Steamer Anchoria, from New York

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month	85
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	501
Business Office	558

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1886.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD (Seventh and Walnut)—Little Sunshine.
CASINO (Fourth, near Walnut)—Bashful Venus.
PALACE MUSEUM (Sixth, near Franklin avenue)—1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

MATINEE TO-MORROW.

STANDARD—Little Sunshine.

All Want Ads. for Saturday publication, in order to be in time for classification, must be handed in by 12 m. on Saturday during the summer months.

"Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months can have the POST-DISPATCH *mailed to them regularly at the usual rates, by notifying the carrier or by leaving their address at the counting-room, No. 515-17 Market street.*

THE Riefgrabers and the fraudulent pension-grabbers must go.

OUR jingo tail-twisters are demanding apologies from Canada with a resounding snort.

IT would be several dollars in the pocket of the Republican party to have FRED DOUGLASS carefully muzzled for a season.

WE may save many citizens some trouble and disappointment by reminding them again that the banks close at 1 p. m. on Saturday.

ST. LOUIS is the proper place for the great California match race. The city at the other end of the Hennepin Canal is too light a weight for such an important event.

GAIL HAMILTON'S brother has just been dismissed from an $1,800 clerkship. This incident calls for the immediate excoriation of the universe through the columns of the North American Review.

IT is very easy for the shaggy-headed anarchist to free himself from the oppression that crushes him in this country. A steerage ticket to Europe would do the work with neatness and dispatch.

THE Dakota people have reached the conclusion that their "yellow dog" Republican majority is keeping them out of the Union. If their conclusion is correct, they ought to remove the obstruction by way of experiment.

AS SEVERAL inches of snow have just fallen in Vermont, it may be concluded that the mugwumpery of that State is established beyond a reasonable doubt. A State that has snowstorms while the people in other States are fanning themselves and trying to keep cool ought to be the right place for Senator EDMUNDS to enjoy himself.

THE morning papers to-day contain the usual republication of yesterday's proceedings in the Maxwell trial, which were published in full in the POST-DISPATCH. Sometimes the morning papers simply condense the matter printed in the POST-DISPATCH; but they generally pursue the wiser course of republishing the proceedings in full.

THE remarkably strong chain of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner in the Maxwell case proves how unnecessary it was for the prosecution to stoop to base and dishonoring devices for the gathering of additional proof. In such cases all tricks involving forgery, perjury, etc., tend to weaken the case against the prisoner by destroying confidence in the honesty and good faith of the prosecution.

THE French Republic is not yet fully educated up to the plane of republican toleration. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the proposed expulsion of the French princes developed an active spirit of persecution that is wholly out of harmony with the genius of republican institutions. It would be the policy of a wise statesmanship to make the presence of these princes a continuing monument of the nation's generosity.

THE Maxwell-Preller tragedy was first disclosed to the public by the POST-DISPATCH in a six-column account which covered all the details and left nothing for the morning papers of the next day but to go over the same ground and to exploit a lot of rumors and wild theories. The POST-DISPATCH got ahead then and has kept ahead on this business ever since, giving the public last Tuesday week the very confession MAXWELL has since made on the witness stand and outlining the very defense his counsel has made for him. The evidence produced and all the proceedings have been given in full in the several editions of the POST-DISPATCH each day of the trial, leaving the morning papers nothing to do but warm over the same matter next day and repeat the POST-DISPATCH'S revelations of what was to come.

HEADING OFF THE NEW BRIDGE.

It seems that the Iron Mountain Elevated Railway bill is about to test the question whether our Municipal Assembly is to be regarded as the guardian of public interests in St. Louis or as the servant of Mr. JAY GOULD. At present he has exclusive control of rail communication between the Union Depot on the one hand and the bridge and river front on the other. To free our commerce from the incubus of this monopoly, St. Louis is now exerting all her energy and influence to obtain a charter for another bridge which must connect with the Union Depot via the levee, and over the same part of the city which the Council has just voted to cover with an exclusive franchise to Mr. GOULD. What will the new bridge be worth if the railroads using it cannot reach the Union Depot without the consent of Mr. GOULD, and upon such terms as he may choose to dictate? That is what it means, and it means nothing else, this vote of the Council in favor of a bill granting an exclusive franchise to the Gould road and bridge interest without even requiring a surrender of their Poplar street track. In recommending the grant of a franchise for an elevated railway between the Union Depot and the river front, the Citizens' Committee insisted that the right of any road to use the elevated tracks on fair terms should be reserved, and that the condition of the grant should be the surrender of the existing surface track nuisance on Poplar street. But the Council has voted down amendments incorporating such provisions, and ordered the bill to engrossment without them. Unless our city government is willing to decorate itself with a collar bearing an inscription something like that of Gurth, the swineherd: "Born thrall to Cedric the Saxon," this bill in its present shape should never become a law.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The House Judiciary Committee has proposed as a yoke-fellow to the Thirteenth Amendment prohibiting slavery, a Sixteenth Amendment prohibiting the "twin relic," polygamy, and authorizing Congressional legislation for the suppression of the same anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The power of Congress to suppress polygamy anywhere in the United States territory outside of State jurisdiction is already ample, but any State now has the power to legalize and maintain polygamy. The hope of founding one or more polygamous States and fixing the ecclesiastical government of the Mormon hierarchy upon the firm foundation of State autonomy has been the incentive of the Mormon migration to Utah and of all their proselyting and recruiting operations since. So long as the way is open for the formation of a group of States, republican in form, but ruled in fact by the higher law of a despotic theocracy, with a tempting prospect of political power and aggrandizement ahead, just so long will polygamy continue to be aggressive and defiant, an organized resistance to the authority of the Nation over its Territories, and a menace to the peace and perpetuity of the Union. But the adoption of a constitutional barrier to the admission or toleration of a polygamous State would destroy polygamy as effectually as the Thirteenth Amendment destroyed slavery, and Mormonism would thenceforward have no choice but to fall into line with other religions in obedience to the laws of the land, abandoning all its schemes for controlling States and following in the political footsteps of the extinct Slave Power.

This is the theory of the amendment proposed unanimously by the Democrats and Republicans of the House Judiciary Committee. The new power it delegates to Congress is carefully restricted to direct action against polygamy, leaving the jurisdiction of the States over the marriage relation in all other respects unchanged. The unanimity of the committee indicates that this amendment will be proposed by the required two-thirds of both houses, and most probably be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. At present there is no symptom of opposition to its adoption.

ENTERPRISING property-holders on Lindell avenue are asking for the improvement of that avenue on terms very advantageous to the city. The opposition in the Municipal Assembly seems to come partly from the representatives of property in litigation, and partly from the interests that adhere to the stupid policy of restricting improvement to the old limits. Some people hold that St. Louis covers too much ground already, and that it would have been better if we had built a wall around the city when it covered less than half the space, and had never permitted population or improvement to overflow that limit until every lot within it had been covered with ten-story houses.

THE New Jersey Republicans are confused and alarmed at the strength of the Prohibition element in that State. The anti-saloon Republicans are coquetting with the Prohibitionists with a view to a coalition; and the party organs are greatly embarrassed on account of the radical disagreement within the party on the liquor question. It seems that any position which they may assume will alienate a considerable element and drive them out of the party. The time has come when the whisky Republicans and the prohibition Republicans are finding it hard to keep together under the same umbrella.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY, the piping shepherd of the New Mexican wilds, has abandoned for a time the idyllic solitude of his ranch, and is now enjoying himself in the Eastern cities. It is announced that he has grown almost as black as an Indian; and it is fondly hoped that this decided change in his complexion is an outward and visible sign of an inward alteration, indicating that the retired campaign manager, "soap" disburser and star-route manipulator, has been regenerated by a strictly pastoral and poetic treatment.

"BURN this body."—DIO LEWIS.

THE scales of Justice don't suit the codfish.

HERR MOST goes to the bed for the sheet anchor of his faith.

THE next Grand-jury may have to look into the bank-tapping conspiracy.

IT is an easy matter for a forger to confess himself into the Penitentiary.

QUEEN VICTORIA still goes to the opera and enjoys life like a giddy girl graduate.

IT is sound Democratic doctrine to squelch the subsidy grabs and the pension steals.

MARY ANDERSON is practicing speech-making, and if she should abandon the stage she might practice law in New York State.

SENATOR INGALLS wants Inauguration Day changed to April 30. It might be wise, also, to move up the Fourth of July to Christmas.

THE English scientists will have to undergo another course of evolution before they reach a proper understanding of the Irish question.

THE codfish question might be settled by annexing Canada to this country. Such a step would also settle the absconding-cashier question.

MR. HOLMES has been entertained in London by the St. George's Club. This habit of dining at club rates will lessen his traveling expenses.

IF any mackerel-eating foreigners want to test the metal of people living hereabouts, let them interfere in any way with our fried croppie.

IT should be remembered that the editor of the New York Tribune was not engaged in any of the charges (on the battlefield) made against the South during the war.

IT is a sublime privilege of every American orator to "slop over" occasionally. All open-air speeches that slop over should be strained and cooled before going into print.

FRED DOUGLASS has some brains and education, but his recent speech in Boston indicates that he would be more successful in scalding hogs than he is in giving political advice.

MISSOURI JUSTICE.

Scandalized by Thimble-Rigging the Criminal Code to Suit Officers of the Law.

From the New York Times.

Since the "Ford boys" were employed by the authorities of Missouri to rid the State of the "James boys" and promised immunity for any crimes they might find it necessary to commit in the fulfillment of that mission, the administration of justice in that State has been of a breezy unconventionality. The appearance of a detective as a witness in the trial of Maxwell and the story the detective tells on the stand are evidences of the disregard for tradition and for statute law which mark the attempts made in Missouri to secure substantial justice.

The detective's own story is that he got into jail in order to gain the confidence of Maxwell and worm his guilty secret out of him, under pretense of having committed a forgery. But in fact there was no pretense about it. He did go to a bank and present for payment a forged check, knowing it to be forged. A detective was present by concert to arrest him, and he says that he did not mean to get the money on the check he presented. But he was engaged all the same in uttering forged paper, and an indictment was found against him by a Grand-jury, upon which he was locked up in default of bail. It does not appear that the Grand-jury were in the secret of this fraud upon justice which they were engaged in committing, but the Public Prosecutor was and made use of the forms of criminal justice in order to get his spy into a position in which he could watch Maxwell without being suspected.

An interesting question is raised as to the permissible limit of crime to which detectives may go in order to catch criminals. In the James case it seems to be practically the law of Missouri that a murder may be committed in order to rid the community of a robber, if, in the judgment of the Governor, the robber is a more dangerous character than the murderer. It is true that James' operations included murder as well as robbery, but the sanctity of human life was not so much considered in his case as the sanctity of property, as his own irregular execution shows. He was killed in order to reduce the risks of banking in Missouri and the adjoining States. In the Maxwell case, again, the sanctity of human life is held to be more inviolable than the sanctity of property. The agent of the State is not a murderer, but a forger, who presents forged checks and is indicted for presenting them in a merry jest for the purpose of getting evidence against a murderer. The question seems to be decided by public sentiment. We may have in turn a detective committing embezzlement for the purpose of convicting an incendiary or committing arson for the purpose of convicting an embezzler, as arson or embezzlement seems to be the more dangerous crime.

The effect upon the public mind of this method of thimble-rigging the Criminal Code to suit the purposes of the public prosecutors need scarcely be pointed out. It is obvious how deep a respect for the law and its ministers it is calculated to inspire. But, apart from this, it is very questionable how far it is likely to attain the ends of justice in the particular cases in which the criminal law is perverted or violated in order to obtain a conviction or the removal of obnoxious persons without trial. A detective is not, as a rule, a person of scrupulous morality. The methods he commonly uses, even when they are not unlawful, render it out of the question that he should be. A person capable of playing forger in order to get himself into jail and of engaging to suborn witnesses in order to gain the confidence of a suspected murderer is not likely to be above lying or even swearing to a lie in order to secure a conviction. The detective in this case went to jail for the purpose of getting a confession out of Maxwell. His reputation for smartness and efficiency as a detective depended upon the production of such a confession. There was nobody but Maxwell to contradict his story, whatever it might be, and Maxwell's contradiction was discredited in advance. There is thus a great temptation offered to a spy to fabricate a confession, and his evidence of a confession, unless strongly corroborated, should be viewed with suspicion. *In any case the conduct of the public prosecutor is not defensible upon any theory of morals which is accepted outside of Missouri. Setting a thief to catch a thief is unfortunately a practice without which the detective services of many communities would be deprived of their brightest ornaments. But this is not quite the same thing as making one criminal and giving the sanction of the law to his crime in order to catch another.*

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying This Morning.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The WORLD says to-day: "Either Mr. Morrison or the telegraphic dispatch reporting him, yesterday morning, is somewhat mixed in the matter of national revenue and expenditure. Mr. Morrison is represented as saying that our revenue is about $1,700,000,000 and the expenditures voted this session $150,000,000, there not being enough margin left to pay interest on the national debt. As our expenditures are $260,226,935, it is obvious that there is something wrong in the statement."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "Suppose that Mr. Parnell was mistaken in denying, as he did the other night in the House of Commons, that he had ever said that Irish patriots would never be satisfied until they had destroyed the last link which binds Ireland to England? Between such an assertion and the speakers' recent declaration that a self-ruling Ireland would have not the least desire to rupture its federal connection with the British Empire, there is no real contradiction, and the semblance of inconsistency reflects the highest honor upon both the Irish champion and the British statesman who has made a change of aim and feeling possible. This will be plain if we contrast the circumstances on which the imputed avowal of implacable hostility was made with those which have determined Mr. Parnell's present attitude."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "The caucus held by the Republican Senators yesterday morning revealed some interesting differences of opinion. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Edmunds and other advocates of star-chamber sessions tried to compel Mr. Platt to postpone until next winter a vote upon his resolution calling for open doors. Mr. Platt would not consent, and the caucus did not vote upon the subject. It is unfortunate that action upon this resolution has been so long delayed. But the caucus was not held in vain, for Mr. Blair, the expansive statesman of Hudson's Bay and New Hampshire, was well snubbed. Blair desires to take charge of all bills providing for an expenditure of sums exceeding $5,000,000 and also of all bills relating to the demands of labor. When the caucus proposed to send the arbitration bills to a special committee he complained. His complaint loosened the tongues of disgusted Senators, and he was told in plain language that everybody was tired of hearing the interminable harangues with which he had heaped bills that deserved a better fate. Gen. Logan will take charge of the arbitration bills. Blair ought to be satisfied with his pension bills. When those are out of the way he should urge upon the Senate his bill for dragging the gulf stream across New Hampshire and making the Mississippi run up-hill."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "Whenever a question comes up in the House of Representatives in which some National interest is shown to be endangered by foreign or fraudulent opposition, it is safe to assume that numerous Democrats will speedily be seen helping to strengthen such opposition. That is in harmony with their general proclivities, and that is what they are doing in regard to the oleomargarine tax bill. Mr. Reagan and others like him made themselves exceedingly merry yesterday over the measure and wanted a tax put upon patent incubators to protect hens and so on with other stale jests. These gentlemen will possibly be less amused later on. The farmers do not see anything funny in a fraudulent industry which cheats them out of honest profits, and if the manufacture of bogus butter is fostered by the House, the results of the next Congressional campaign may be serious indeed to the oleomargarine advocates."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Unfriendly Counsel.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Editor McCullagh will hardly succeed in his endeavor to create a breach between trades unions and the Knights of Labor. Such was the intention of his "Chief Right of Labor" article this morning. Besides, it comes with ill grace from the avowed enemy of organized labor and the defender and champion of every form of monopoly to pretend that his paper has any wish other than the destruction of all forms of organized labor. Editor McCullagh is quite right, however, in saying that labor must be free above all things else, and so in the exercise of that freedom labor is discussing the best means of effecting a consolidation of all in one body. This, of course, would not suit Editor McCullagh, but labor will endeavor to settle its own affairs without the presumptuous interference of its dearest enemy. Although pre-eminently fitted by nature for the role, Editor McCullagh will hardly be the monkey that labor will select to fairly divide its cheese. Respectfully, No. 8.

Wants to Know the Impresario.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Can you tell a great number of inquirers who is running the Maxwell show over at the Four Courts? Where they can get tickets and how much the tickets cost? Writer is a citizen of this city and State, a taxpayer, and was laboring under the impression that, in common with the mass of people composing the same, he had some right to admission to the public buildings and courts here. To-day, however, with hundreds of others he finds himself thrust from their doors by hirelings whom he helps to pay money to to buy their bread, the same as if he were an alien anarchist; at the same time he sees brothers, cousins, wives, daughters and other relatives of the police, deputies, turnkeys, clerks, judges, lawyers and others on the inside, smuggled quietly to a side door and given the choicest seats in the court-room long before time for the opening of court arrives. Is this the order or work of "Private Detective" MacDonald? If not, who is responsible for closing the court-room doors in the faces of many of our citizens and taxpayers, in order to secure the best seats and front rows for the friends of the clique at the Four Courts? We want to know so we can regulate the matter a little at the next election. I know a hundred voters now who feel as I do.

St. Louis, May 26. VOTER.

Maxwell and Savonarola.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I would like to call the attention of your correspondent, R. Fletcher Grey, to one fact that he has entirely overlooked. He says: "Savonarola's and Maxwell's profiles are alike." Is he aware that Savonarola's and George Eliot's are also alike? He surely does not think that "the same spirit animated both" in this case. Savonarola lived and died true to what he felt to be the right, as he understood it, a hero. George Eliot gave all she could of her great heart and brain to her fellow creatures. Has the third ever shown himself other than cowardly, false and selfish? Laying aside the question of the justice of "Mosaic fanaticism," let me add: When an animal through disease or viciousness becomes dangerous to man, we dispose of it. Let us at least dispose of this dangerous animal in such a way that he can do no farther harm.

St. Louis, May 25. MRS. N. L. PROCTOR.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A READER.—The correct expression is: "The toast was drunk standing."

TWO READERS.—Welch did not pitch in the last Browns-Maroons game.

C. A. B.—Both are wrong. The sentence should be: "Lend me your pencil."

TRENTON.—Marshall F. McDonald was elected Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

SUBSCRIBER.—There are no such words in the English language as "respitor or respiter."

R. I. M.—To become a professional actor, elocution, culture and theatrical training are required.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Government Pension Agent in St. Louis is M. E. Jenks. The office is in the Custom House.

JAMES RIELY was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with cruelty to animals by overdriving a horse.

MONOPOLY FRANCHISE.

That Is What the Iron Mountain Railway Wants.

An Elevated Way for Itself—Nothing for Future Roads.

"We'll See About That"—Gould's Words to R. S. Hayes.

Whom Has He Seen?—Have the Solid Seven Been Looked Upon?—A Resume of the Iron Mountain's Efforts to Reach the Union Depot—The Present Situation—Where Is John O'Day?—Interviews with Merchants on 'Change.

To-night the question "Does Gould own all?" will be discussed in the Council. It is the important question. Upon the answer that the Councilmen make to it depends the future of St. Louis.

To-night, if the solid seven are still the one thought of the one mind—Gould—the monopoly elevated railroad bill will pass the Council, and another twist will have been put in the rope that binds St. Louis to the monopolist.

Will they do it?

It should be asked: Dare they do it?

While R. S. Hayes was First Vice President of the Missouri Pacific system he had the plans drawn and the specifications prepared for an elevated way over the streets from the Iron Mountain tracks to the Union Depot, and prepared a bill to authorize the construction, a copy of which he gave to Maj. Charles E. Pearce, and which is identical with Council bill No. 1, to be reported from engrossment to-night for final disposition. Jay Gould came to St. Louis about that time and with a party of railroad people he went to the proposed route of the road to examine the land that had been purchased for the company and discuss ways of getting across.

Mr. Hayes explained to Mr. Gould his plan for an elevated way over the streets.

Said Gould: "Why don't you run the track over the surface?"

"The Municipal Assembly will never give us a franchise for a surface road. It can't be done."

"They won't, eh? Well, we'll see about that."

Is there a legislative body on earth that will say: We will save something for the people, and not give all and everything to Gould?

"They won't, eh? Well, we'll see about that."

Hayes was deposed. His successor had no delicacy about approaching the Assembly for a surface franchise. They sat down on him. Not for love nor money, said they, shall you utterly destroy us. There arose such a storm of opposition as no public matter ever created since war days. The Liederkranz meeting of protest will go down to history as the most representative assemblage, most unanimous convention of opposition, ever held in the city.

THE BILL WAS DEFEATED.

John O'Day, the attorney for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, helped to defeat it. The San Francisco wanted an outlet to the river. With the Iron Mountain surface track in the way the outlet could not be obtained. Hence the railroad joined the citizens in opposition. John O'Day's voice in all its rounded perfection, with all the effervescence of words at his command, and all his glorious disregard for tense and case, was heard at the Liederkranz Hall meeting, was heard on 'Change, changed the front of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, and helped to carry the day against Gould.

Gould was a monster of greed; a rapacious, all-devouring enemy. He was all that a man should not be; he was nothing like John O'Day would have him.

When the present session of the Municipal Assembly began, by a mysterious process a bill appeared upon the calendar known as

COUNCIL BILL NO. 1,

"to authorize the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company to construct, maintain and operate an elevated railway over and across certain streets and alleys in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri."

Where did the bill come from?

Mr. Duross introduced it by request of a brother Councilman. Mr. Duross is of the opposition. He introduced the bill, but he voted against it. It was a skeleton, he said; to have flesh put on it was his object.

That grisly, slimy skeleton still shakes its uncovered bones.

It was that bill which was ordered to engrossment Tuesday night.

Where did it come from?

No one fathered it. The councilman who brought it into the chamber was ashamed of it, thrust it illegitimately upon the charity of one who had no relation with its being or heart to keep it alive.

Charles E. Pearce knew its origin. It was identical with the copy of R. S. Hays' bill prepared before Gould's visit over a year ago; prepared before Gould said he "would see about that." It had been slipped into the chamber; it would have been slipped on in the same underhand way to the Register's office, had it been possible.

When the bill was referred to the committee, Mr. Pearce and other gentlemen of the Citizens' Committee appointed at the Liederkranz Hall meeting appeared before the committee and asked to be heard in protest against the skeleton, or to suggest improvements to it.

Messrs. Devoy and Temple heard them. Stone was absent.

In a substitute bill offered by the Citizens' Committee it was proposed to give the Iron Mountain the route for its elevated road as provided for in the Hayes bill. Provisions as to the height of the road over streets were altered, the height being added to two feet, but these points were not insisted upon. The crossings over the street were to be constructed with closed sides, and the floors were to be made double to reduce the danger of fright to horses. Any other railroad company was to have the right to use the road on paying just compensation for its use. The rate of compensation was to be fixed by agreement between parties or by arbitration. Before the franchise should accrue to the Iron Mountain Railroad it should be compelled to procure and file with the City Register a contract between the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the city,

RELEASING TO THE CITY THE FRANCHISE

secured by fraud for the Poplar street track. Other minor provisions were introduced for the benefit of the people and the future of St. Louis.

The Railroad Committee of the Council listened half asleep and reported the skeleton, recommending its adoption.

Hayes said: "This is only an outline of what we want."

He expected alterations and amplifications would be made. He never expected the Municipal Assembly would grant everything to the railroad company and reserve nothing for the city.

He did not know how courteous the Railroad Committee of the Council could be.

The skeleton came up for consideration.

Where were John O'Day and his blarney?

Where was John O'Day's eloquence; his scorn of Gould, his denunciation of that grasping monopolist?

BOTTLED.

The San Francisco is now controlled by the Gould clique.

The Gould clique owns everything. What route of St. Louis business does it not control? The Southwestern system, the Wabash, the San Francisco, the Bridge, the Wiggins Ferry Company, the St. Louis & Mississippi River Transportation Company, and how much more!

And seven Councilmen have said they too are controlled by that self same clique.

Jay Gould has seen about that.

Nothing was expected from Allen but that he would vote for anything the Iron Mountain would propose. He is a stockholder and director of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway companies. Stone was expected to vote just as Allen requested.

The Railroad Committee of the Council was appointed by Allen. It was composed of men to be relied upon by the railroads.

Stone is financially interested in the Iron Mountain and the ferry company which the clique is beginning to control. Temple stands almost in the position of an employe. Devoy cannot get one pound of coal if the Wabash and Missouri Pacific decide to shut him out. He is at their mercy.

O'Malley votes as Stone and Devoy tell him to—when they happen to agree. He is a contractor too, and not far removed from direct personal interest. Blakely and Haines vote as it pleases them. They are not bound to aid the railroads though they lean toward them. In this contest their position is incomprehensible. They have not attempted to explain it.

In that long session which began at 7:30 Tuesday evening and lasted until 4 o'clock Wednesday morning no one said one word for the bill. Stone and Devoy talked. The others listened and voted.

Will they listen and vote to-night. If there is any strength in public opinion to change their views they will vote right; they will vote to protect St. Louis; they will not vote for Gould.

ON 'CHANGE.

The merchants on 'Change are strongly opposed to the bill in its present form and deprecate any attempt to grant exclusive privileges to the Iron Mountain or any other railroad.

PRESIDENT SETH COBB,

when approached upon the subject this morning by a POST-DISPATCH reporter, said: "I do not believe in the City Council granting special privileges to any railroad company. I am not particulary opposed to the Iron Mountain or the Missouri Pacific Roads, but in my opinion as it is next to impossible to give every road running into the city the same facilities as the bill grants to Iron Mountain, no single road should be favored. I am anxious to increase our terminal facilities and to give the roads everything in reason. To my mind there would be no objection to the measure if it provided that the elevated track could be used, with proper restrictions, by all of the other roads."

"Then you are opposed to the bill?"

"In its present form, I am."

FRANK GAIENNIE

took President Cobb's view of the bill. "This town is suffering from too much monopoly and special privileges as it is, and I am decidedly opposed to adding to the list," said he. "We can't afford to give the Iron Mountain or any other road the exclusive use of such a track as that mentioned in the bill. Our object should be to curtail instead of increase such privileges, and until we do the city will never be freed from the grasp of the railroad monopolies. It would be a good scheme to connect the elevated road with a network of switches on the levee and Main street, thereby increasing the terminal facilities of the city. If the Iron Mountain is granted the exclusive privilege of the elevated road it will be placing entirely too much power in their hands, to the exclusion of the other roads."

MR. MICHAEL M'ENNIS

thought that the granting of exclusive privileges to any road would be to the great injury of the commerce of the city. "I am in favor of doing everything possible to increase our terminal facilities, but this elevated road is directly opposed to that idea. It is entirely too valuable a franchise for the city to give away in the manner provided for by the bill. The elevated road, if it is built, would be open to all roads desiring to use it."

MR. PHIL SHIRMER,

member of the Merchants' Exchange Transportation Committee, said: "I believe we fought that bill in our committee some time ago. Certainly I am opposed to it. No road should be granted any exclusive privileges by the city. If the Iron Mountain builds the road, restrictions should be placed upon them, which would permit other roads to use it for switching purposes. Of course the Iron Mountain people, if they get the exclusive control of the road, will discriminate against every other road in the city to the injury of our commerce."

MR. JOHN RING

thought that it was human nature for the owners of a railroad to get all they could. "The roads are run to make money" said he, "and of course the Iron Mountain will put in a claim for all of the exclusive privileges in sight. If they get the elevated road under the provisions of the bill now before the City Council, they will control it as a monopoly, something after the manner in which the Gould people are now running the bridge. No other roads would be given a chance and the Gould roads would not scruple to take advantage of their 'special privileges' to charge exorbitant switching charges."

MR. CHARLES ORTHWEIN

had all along been in favor of a surface track with bridges. He was strongly opposed to granting the Iron Mountain or any other road exclusive privileges, and thought that the bill now before the Council should be amended so as to permit of the use of the road by other lines.

MAJ. MASSENGALE

said: "I am opposed to all monopolies, and don't believe in the city granting railroad companies exclusive privileges of any kind. Our safety lies in increasing our terminal facilities, which we can never do while such bill as the one under discussion are passed."

FRED VON PHUL

indorsed the views of Maj. Massengale. He wanted to see all the roads placed on the same footing as regards legislation and was of the opinion that the elevated road should be open to all alike upon payment of a reasonable switching charge.

GEN. D. P. GREER

said: "The road has got to be built, and I would rather see the Iron Mountain control it than some irresponsible belt road. I am not in favor of granting the Iron Mountain any exclusive privileges, however, and think that the elevated road should be open to all roads at a reasonable compensation for switching."

During the noon hour a petition was circulated on 'Change opposing the passage of the bill, which received a large number of signatures.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

Important Decision in the Bankers' and Merchants' Case.

NEW YORK, May 28.—In the $2,000,000 suit for damages brought by Receiver Farnsworth of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company against the Western Union Company Judge Lawrence to-day decided at the present stage of the proceedings not to accept the testimony of the Pennsylvania witnesses. The Court held that the receivers of the Bankers & Merchants' Company in the several States where they were appointed held the title to the company's property in their State. It is held to be real property and governed by the laws in such cases. Therefore the cause for an action for a trespass arose in each State and must be brought by each receiver. He decided that Gen. Farnsworth, as receiver, could only bring an action for trespass in this State. In consequence of the illness of a juror, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

GOOD MEN IN COUNCIL.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

HAMILTON, O., May 28.—The twenty-eighth annual session of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church began yesterday with the choice of Rev. Rev. J. T. Browntree of Chartiers as moderator. Among memorials presented is one asking the assembly to make a declaration concerning the propriety of members of the church joining such associations as the Knights of Labor. The report of the Conference Committee, proposing terms for a union with the southern branch, or Associate Reformed, will also come up for action. There are about 250 delegates present.

The Humane Society's Work.

The weekly report of the Humane Society for the week ending May 28 shows the number of cases investigated to be 8 for beating or whipping, 24 driven galled or lame, 3 deprived of necessary food, 2 sold on account of general cruelty; 12 cases of cruelty reported at office; 8 remedied without prosecution, 2 not substantiated, 2 not found; 37 warned, 3 prosecuted, 4 convicted; 14 animals taken from work; 6 killed, being unfit for further use, and 14 teams doubled on grades. In the First District Police Court, Con Foley, for overdriving a horse, taken without consent of owner, was fined $50 and costs; John Sommers, for cruelly beating a horse, was fined $20 and costs; R. A. Lyford, owing to extenuating circumstances, was allowed to pay costs $3.50, for overdriving a horse, and in the Court of Criminal Correction Jack Sweeney, for cruelly killing a dog, paid costs, $20.

A. O. H.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, MO., May 28.—Extensive preparations are being made here for the meeting of the State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There are twenty-seven divisions of the order and each is entitled to five delegates. A large number of visitors are also expected. The order here will entertain the delegates and visitors with music and a banquet.

HOME AGAIN.

RETURN OF MISS FRANCES FOLSOM, BRIDE-ELECT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Lady, Her Mother and Uncle Arrive in the Port of New York on the Steamer Nordland—Col. Dan Lamont, Private Secretary of the President, Receives the Party.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Miss Francis Folsom, bride-elect of the President of the United States, her mother, Mrs. Folsom, and her uncle, Mr. Benjamin Folsom, arrived in the port of New York last night. They came comparatively unannounced, but not by means unwelcomed. There was a revenue cutter to meet them, and they were transferred from the Red Star Steamer Nordland to the revenue cutter with the shrill salutes of steam whistles and waving of hats and handkerchiefs quite unusual at so late an hour of the night, and indeed at any hour, at the point where the transfer took place. The Nordland was due from Antwerp, according to all calculations, on Wednesday, and Dan Lamont, who was in town, was more or less agitated, though it was apparent to any one knowing his secret, and mighty few knew it, that he was suppressing and controlling "a French calm" of the most agitated and significant sort. At quarantine everything was as peaceful as a May day at sea could possibly be. Fitful clouds floated over the sky, and though the morning dawned beautifully, it was evening before noon. Outside the bar everything was

LEADEN AND FORBIDDING.

When the Republic and two or three other Thursday steamers, including a pair of ocean tramps, put to sea, Eldridge T. Gerry's handsome steam yacht Electra, went to sea with them, and disported herself off Sandy Hook. Then she turned about and anchored off Murray and Morton's point, Coney Island, for the day. At night she went to Bayridge for anchorage. While the Electra was sailing about the lower bay her movements attracted a good deal of attention. The Nordland dropped anchor off Clifton, at 9.40 p. m. At that moment, however, a revenue cutter was lying alongside the health officer's dock, bobbing up and down in the splashing water and clearly chafing under the restraint of a pair of able hawsers which held her. When in fact the splash of the cable and the kerchug gave notice that the anchor of the Nordland was where it would do the most good, the revenue cutter, with Daniel Lamont and Dr. Smith in the cabin, made for the steamship that lay in midstream like a broad, long patch of darkness dotted with light. There were fluffy clouds over the stars above, but the stars and stripes fluttered in the darkness at the cutter's stern. She ran alongside the steamship, and a line was thrown to her. There were no sounds but the hissing of escaping steam and the lapping of the feeble and rippling waves against the iron sides of the steamer, and now and then hoarse voices could be heard in hoarse whispers. The port side of the Nordland was

LINED WITH INTERESTED PEOPLE,

for every one is interested in the President's bride-elect and her debarkation was the business which then occupied that whole watery waste which is bounded by the confines of the narrows. When the cutter had made fast, a plank was lowered to the cutter. There was a hurrying to and fro of lights on shipboard and a delay that seemed interminable. Meantime, Dan Lamont was bustling about on the cutter and saying to himself, impatiently and profanely, "it is time," but expressively, and with some amount of personal satisfaction and relief, "bother those reporters!" When the gang-plank had been lowered, Dan wanted to ascend, but Dr. Smith calmly, but firmly, insisted upon his prerogative, as health officer to climb first to the steamer's deck. Then Col. Lamont went aboard and his meeting with Miss Folsom and Mrs. Folsom was hid from public gaze. Presently the ladies emerged with him from the entrance to the steamer's saloon. While Col. Lamont had been assuring Mrs. Folsom and her daughter that they were heartily welcome to these shores, a number of brawny deck-hands had been busy bringing the baggage on deck. They carried a very large and apparently heavy trunk on board the cutter first. Then followed an oblong box that might have contained an ivory white satin dress, made en traine. Other boxes followed, and then Mrs. Folsom and Col. Lamont walked down the incline and

MISS FRANCIS FOLSOM,

grasping her circular in one gloved hand and holding the rope railing of the gang plank with the other, descended to the deck of the cutter. The party immediately entered the cabin of the revenue boat. The passengers on the deck of the steamship watched all these movements with the most evident interest, and as the cutter's engine began to move and the foam was churned up at her stern, Capt. Nickles of the Nordland grasped the cord of the whistle and blew a blast that would have put the sounds of wedding bells quite in the shade. It was a loud, and a long and a congratulatory blast, and it thrilled everybody who heard it, Miss Folsom, no doubt, most of all. The cutter replied. It wasn't a large cutter, as cutters go—she was the Wm. E. Chandler—but it was a large whistle and between the screech of the steamship and the scream of the cutter, no one could have distinguished the bigger ship. The din was something like that which is heard at Trinity Church at midnight on New Year's day, when tin horns are blowing and the Elevated railroad locomotives uniting with the chorus of church bells. The passengers who hung over the rail of the Nordland joined in the medley and to the shouts was added the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Then the cutter steered for the dock at the quarantine landing and Dr. Smith bade

THE BRIDE-ELECT AND HER PARTY

good-night and jumped ashore. The cutter headed immediately for the city. She proceeded straight up the North River until she swung into a convenient slip near Twenty-third street. Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, the President's sister, has been in town several days to meet Miss Folsom. They are staying at a private house. Miss Folsom, of course, did not know of the death of her grandfather, Col. Benjamin Folsom, which occurred after the Nordland sailed. The news may affect her wishes about the date of the wedding. The names of the Folsoms were not on the Nordland's passenger list. The Chandler had been lying in her dock alongside the barge office since Tuesday night with steam up. The rumor got around among nautical men, from seeing Hans Stevenson Beattie, the Surveyor, waiting nervously around in the stone dock and in the barge office and in the cutter's cabin up to all hours of the night, that the Chandler had an errand of unusual importance. Mr. Beattie was there both on Tuesday night and on Wednesday night, up till 11 p. m., and he was aboard last night. She had lain all day yesterday at her stone pier. Last night at 8 o'clock, when the Antwerp steamer was reported over the wire from quarantine, there was a great stir on the Chandler. In a moment she cast off her lines, and the steamer rounded up the North river to Twenty-third street after Dan Lamont. In about twenty minutes more she was discerned going down the bay, hugging the Jersey shore. After landing Miss Folsom's party she returned to her wharf at 12:20 a. m.

Confederate Caste.

From the St. Joseph Gazette.

If the editor of the Gazette consulted his own individual feelings, he would keep the Southern Confederacy in the saddle forever, but the continuance of Democratic rule in Missouri is a matter of so much more importance than any mere idea or sentiment connected with a cause that is dead, though precious forever to those who upheld it, that we shall strive the best we can to break down this Confederate caste in the Senate by striving to put a Union Democrat in the place of the Confederate Cockrell. This may all sound very funny to you down in Saline County, but it is due that you should know that the Union Democrats all over the State are talking about this Confederate Senatorial proscription, and that there are quite a number of counties in Missouri which did not send, like Saline did, two regiments to the Confederate army.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in the POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 526.

QUEER BETTING.

SPORTS GUESSING AT THE TOWN IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT WILL MARRY.

Odds of Ten to One Offered—A Game of Base Ball Between Actors in New York—St. Louis Secures the Tyrant-Volante Race—The English Oaks—Sporting Gossip.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs his paper as follows:

"Three to two on June 16," shouted the book-makers to-night. Never having heard of any horse by that name, I sought in vain on the Jerome Park list for to-morrow, and then thumbed over the latest turf guide.

"Twenty against one June 18," was the next bid.

"Why are the odds so heavy?" asked a voice.

"Because its Friday," answered the book-maker, "a bad day for marrying, don't you know?"

The terrible reality burst upon me. Books were actually being made on the date of the President's wedding. In the corner of the room, where the crowd was densest, were the quotations:

"Odds on place—1 to 5 on Albany; 5 to 2 on Folsomdale; 1 to 2 on Buffalo; 10 to 1 on Washington."

The only rule that is worth quoting is that the bets are off if there is no marriage, but hold if there is a change as to the bride. The latest odds are below, but they are liable to be altered any hour. The curious fact is that only one speculator has asked for a quotation prior to June 16, but the obliging book-maker laid him heavy odds, and generally offered "to make a book for any date desired up to next Christmas." This ought to satisfy anybody; but to-night, June 22, is the favorite. Here is the betting: Sixteen to 3 against June 1; 3 to 2 against June 16; 2 to 1 against June 17; 20 to 1 (Friday) against June 18; 7 to 12 against June 19; 1 to 1 (Sunday) against June 20; 6 to 1 against June 21; 1 to 2 against June 22; 3 to 1 against June 23; 2 to 1 against June 24; 40 to 3 against Friday, June 25; 4 to 3 against June 26; 1 to 1 against Sunday, June 27; 10 to 1 against June 28.

King and Dalton Matched.

Jack King having made a match with Capt. Dalton of Chicago, has withdrawn his $50 forfeit posted in the POST-DISPATCH office last Monday to meet any local heavy weight in a six, eight or ten round contest. The St. Louis Sporting News says regarding the coming match:

For several days negotiations have been pending between Capt. J. H. Dalton of Chicago and Jack King, the heavy weight of Pittsburg, Pa., for a glove fight. After some few hitches the affair has been arranged to take place in this city on June 12, and will prove one of the main events in fistic circles. This will be Capt. Dalton's only appearance in this city before his big fight with Mitchell, and many will attend in order to get his measure. King is in fine order, being big and strong, and looks as if he has been taking the best of care of himself. Jack will give the doughty Captain a good tussle, and now stands an equal chance of being the victor. The affair has been placed in competent hands, and every effort will be made to make it a complete success. One of the theaters will be rented for the occasion, thus securing ample accommodations for the large crowd that will be present. The fight will be hotly contested, and will be for gore from the time it commences until it closes. Both men are heavy weights, and both are very clever sparers, while possessing great hitting power. King wants to make one grand fight and then retire, and this is a good opportunity, for ould he succeed in doing Dalton he will ve that he has b few superiors in the ntry. The fight will be six rounds, Marquis ueensberry rules, with small, soft gloves.

The Tyrant-Volante Race.

Charles Green, the President of the Fair Grounds Association, went over to Cincinnati Wednesday evening and captured the Tyrant-Volante race to wind up the June meeting in St. Louis. Chicago was naturally anxious to secure the race, and was the only competitor St. Louis had to fear. The race is a match between Hoggin's Tyrant and Baldwin's Volante, both Californians. The original stakes are $5,000 and the location was to have depended on the association bidding the highest on the added money. The high bids of both Chicago and St. Louis were a surprise to racing men generally, as their anticipations were for much lower money. Chicago's figure was $4,050, while that of Mr. Green's was just $100 over and above that amount. The date on which the event will take place has not as yet been definately settled. The terms of the bid provided that June 14 should be the day on condition that the track be good. If not, June 18 will be the date. Mr. Green has gone to Latonia and is expected home to-morrow morning.

Spring Races.

At the Latonia track a big attendance marked the opening day yesterday. The first race, a purse of $400, 3-year-olds, six furlongs, resulted in a dead heat between Pearl Jennings and Test, with Editor third. Time, 1:16. The second, a selling race, with a purse of $400, seven furlongs. Winner, Ascender; Brevet, second; May Lady, third. Time, 1:30½. The third race, $400 purse, mile, was won by Endurer; St. Joseph, second; Eloise, third. Time, 1:45½. Fourth race, Clipsetta stakes, five furlongs. Winner, Jennie T.; second, Wary; third, Valuable. Time, 1:04. Fifth race, five furlongs, Harold stakes: Winner, Jim Gore; Duke of Bourbon, second; Laredo, third. Time, 1:03.

At Jerome Park yesterday the winners were as follows: First race, seven-eighths of a mile; Dry Monopole winner. Time, 1:32½. Second race, one and one-sixteenth mile, handicap, 3-year-olds; winner, Bandola. Time, 1:55. Third race, Croton handicap, mile; Amalgam. Time, 1:45¼. Fourth, mile and sixteenth; winner, Ten Booker. Time, 2:06¾. Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, 3-year-olds; Cricket winner. Time, 1:18½. Sixth race, hurdle handicap, mile and three-eighths; Wellington winner. Time, 2:41½.

The English Oaks.

LONDON, May 28.—Miss Jummy won the Oaks. Argo Naves was second and Braw Lass third.

Actors Play Base Ball.

People who visited the theaters last night, says the New York Tribune of Wednesday, and did not visit the Polo Grounds in the afternoon could not understand why the comedians insisted upon acting tragically while the tragedians did comedy. About 2:30 p. m. a tally-ho coach filled with actors left the Bijou Opera-house for the Polo Grounds, where they intended to play a game of base ball for the benefit of Bartley Campbell. They had provided themselves with immense horns, which were freely used. The driver got excited and ran the coach into a Broadway car, tearing away nearly the whole of the dashboard of the [illegible]. The coach arrived at the Polo Grounds about 3 o'clock and the crowd cheered the actors as they hurried to the dressing-rooms. In a few minutes a set of curious-looking men tumbled over the fence into the diamond field. Nat C. Goodwin headed the line, dressed as the Professor in "The Skating Rink." Burr McIntosh, in his old Princeton College uniform, was the second man over the fence. George C. Boniface, in blue tights, called forth admiring exclamations. De Wolf Hopper was made up as Pittacus Green in "Hazel Kirke." Robert C. Hilliard was dressed as a naval officer. James T. Powers appeared as Rats in "The Tin Soldier." Alexander Salvini was attired in a Roman toga of tissue-paper thickness, which the chilly wind blew through easily. H. Hilliard looked fascinating as Nanki Poo. R. E. Graham was the Little Tycoon.

Gus Heckler was chosen umpire and John A. Mackay, official scorer. Some of the actors had played base ball in the dim past, but the majority knew little of the game. Two kegs labeled "arnica" were placed at third. What they contained was of an amber color. The players seemed to get refreshing effects from frequent draughts of the liquor. At 3:50 Mr. Heckler called the game with the Comedians at the bat and the Tragedians shivering in the out-field. The Comedians showed that they were the better players from the start, and on four base hits and about a score of errors they scored nine runs. The umpire said that under the rules they were out, although but one man had been put out in reality. The Comedians rushed upon the umpire and soon made his silk hat a shapeless mass. The umpire defended himself with an immense club. Nat Goodwin struck out in this inning and "slugged" the umpire for satisfaction. The Tragedians went to the bat in great disorder, and the official scorer threw down his score card in disgust.

They made two runs. In the second inning the Comedians made four runs on hits by Hopper, Goodwin, Hilliard, Powers and Hermon, assisted by numerous errors. A hit of any kind was a sure home run if the batter only kept on running. Nobody could throw the ball straight and nobody could catch it if it was thrown straight. The Comedians held the lead throughout and won easily. Wilson fielded well, but could not have hit the ball with a cricket bat. De Wolf Hopper took a big shield to first base to assist him in stopping balls. Rising, the pitcher of the Tragedians, was struck in the right eye by a foul tip in the fourth inning, and the side of his face looked as though he had been hit with a club. Salvini caused a roar every time he went to the bat. He always insisted upon running toward third base, either because he wished to get near the "arnica" or because he knew no better. It was the general opinion that Joseph Frankau would not know how to play base ball if he practised forty years. There were many actresses present.

The umpire called the game at the end of the fifth inning because the players were getting so stiff that they could hardly stand. The full score, minus many errors, is as follows:

COMEDY.	R.	1B.	O.	E.	TRAGEDY.	R.	1B.	O.	E.
McIntosh, c	4	3	4	3	Sammis, c..	1	1	2	3
Boniface, p.	3	1	1	0	Rising, p....	3	2	2	3
Hopper, 1b.	2	1	7	1	Murray, r.f.	0	1	2	1
Goodwin, 2b	2	2	0	0	Frankau, 2b	0	2	1	6
Hilliard, 3b.	3	3	1	0	Sterling, 3b	1	0	2	1
Wilson, s.s.	0	0	2	1	Cleary, p. ss	2	3	0	1
Bowser, l.f.	1	2	0	0	Salvini, l.f..	0	1	0	1
Powers, c.f.	3	2	0	1	Hilliard, 1b.	1	0	2	3
Hermon, r.f	2	2	0	1	Graham, c.f.	1	0	0	1
					Arthur, 1b.	0	1	1	1
Total......	20	16	15	7	Total.......	9	11	12	21

Comedy..................	9	4	2	2	3	—20
Tragedy.................	2	2	2	3	0	— 9

Stolen bases—Comedy, 20; Tragedy, 5. Earned runs—0. Wild pitches—Scores. Passed balls—Scores. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Gus Heckler.

Matthews Got There.

The Brown's lost a game yesterday to the Athletics of Philadelphia. Foutz and Matthews were the pitchers and the home club secured seven hits off Davey's delivery, while the champions succeeded in placing only four off the Philadelphia pitcher. The Browns scored in the second inning on a passed ball, and made no more runs for the balance of the game. The Athletics brought in two runs in the first and one in the sixth inning, making the score 3 and 1 in the home club's favor. Seven men succumbed to Matthews' curves and six of the Athletics to those of Foutz. Rain stopped the play in the beginning of the eighth inning.

Four from New York.

The Maroons were defeated yesterday in their game with the giants at the Metropolis, making the fourth consecutive game won from them by Mutrie's aggregation. The four runs the Maroons scored were made in the last inning. One in the first, two in the second and one in the sixth and ninth was the record for New York, the totals being: New Yorks, 5; Maroons, 4. Dolan split a finger and was replaced by Graves.

Other Ball Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Kansas City, 5. At Washington—Nationals, 7; Chicago, 0. At New York—Louisville, 6; Metropolitans, 1. At Baltimore—Pittsburg, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Gossip of the Game.

Healy and Graves will be the battery next year.

Ramsey of Louisville has struck out 104 men in thirteen games.

Hofford is said to have lost all of last year's speed, and now only lobbs the ball to the plate.

Manager Hart of Louisville considers Hardie Richardson the greatest living player in every department.

A little thing like $100 doesn't seem to affect Comiskey to any alarming extent. "Comy" keeps on kicking just the same.

Bauer's work in yesterday's game at the metropolis was 9 men to base on balls, 5 struck out and 5 scattering hits by the Giants.

The Croakers will go to DuQuoin to-morrow to play with the local club there. They will bring their white suits with green trimmings with them.

An amateur in the neighborhood of Schnaiders' Garden is very anxious to organize a club in that locality and calls on the players in the vicinity to do so.

Something must have been wrong with Anson and his aggregation yesterday. It looks funny at least for a club like the Washingtons to shut them out completely.

A Chicago correspondent asserts that Williamson, Flint, Gore, Kelly and McCormick have succumbed to their old enemy and disregarded their temperance pledge.

Joe Gerhardt says the reason he is not playing as well as usual is that he has been troubled very much recently with paralysis. He has never recovered from being hit by Tony Mullane in the opening game at St. Louis in 1883. The ball struck him on the left shoulder-blade, and Joe says it is sore at times yet. He has been playing since 1870, and is not adverse to retiring. He is now about 32 years old, and resides during the winter in Louisville.

The Wabash Base Ball Club has been organized in the Passenger Department of the Wabash Railroad, as follows: Buggeana, 1.b.; Leary, 2b.; O'Hearn, 3b. or r.f.; Speigle, l.f.; Adams, c.; Tyler, r.f., p. or 3b.; Egen, s.s.; Van Gerieckten, p.; Priest, c.f. Substitutes: Pamplin, cf.; Winston, f.; Speigle, c.; Conboy, f. Challenges should be addressed to the manager, Arthur I. Winston, 906 South Seventh street.

The Big Athletic Meeting Sunday.

It should be borne in mind by the public and competitors that the games next Sunday held under the auspices of the Missouri Amateur Athletic Club will begin promptly at 3 p. m., and each event will be carried out without delay.

The reason S. G. Whittaker is allowed to compete as an amateur in the M. A. A. C. games next Sunday is because according to the rules of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, under which the games are held, Whittaker is an amateur, and not a professional, as the L. A. W. has attempted to adjudge him. This is why Hart, Oberlin and Morris will compete against him next Sunday.

The winner of the two-mile bicycle race, be he Whittaker, Hart, Morris or Oberlin, will flash up a diamond ring as the result of his efforts next Sunday. It will be a brilliant victory.

A very pretty scene is presented at the Union Grounds every evening toward the gloaming, as the 101 athletes take practice spins around the grounds. Rigged in costumes unique, picturesque and attractive, the fleet footed flyers move with accelerated speed, and their admirers stand in mute wonderment, as the flyers loom up in "fine farm."

The surprise party at the Athletic games Sunday will be the work of that veritable dude, but wonderfully fleet 100-yard man, Charlie Van Studdiford. It is predicted with his few yards handicap he will beat Billy Fletcher, Joe Murphy and other favorites. Charlie Van is fast gaining ground as a 100-yard devotee.

The winner of the 100-yard handicap will carry off an elegant gold watch of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company design.

Whittaker Dropped.

The Missouri Bicycle Club met Wednesday evening and took important action regarding S. G. Whittaker, the local champion. Owing to Whittaker's expulsion from the L. A. W. a short time ago for professionalism, which was published in the POST-DISPATCH, the club decided that Whittaker could not remain in the club any longer, as long as their constitution, which limits membership to "amateurs in good standing," is lived up to. Mr. Whittaker has been a member of the Missouris since his arrival here last July from Boston.

FOUGHT TWENTY-SIX ROUNDS.

A Brutal Prize Fight on an Island in Lake St. Claire.

DETROIT, May 28.—A brutal prize fight took place at 8 o'clock this morning on an island in Lake St. Claire between Sam Bittle and Harry Gilmore of Toronto. Bittle's nose was broken in the first round, but he held up and in the twenty-sixth knocked Gilmore down so that he failed to come up when time was called. Both men were horribly cut and bruised. Time, one hour and thirty minutes.

TICKETS for the M. A. A. C. annual games on Sunday next can be purchased of M. J. Murphy & Co., all Washington avenue.

LINDELL BOULEVARD.

THE SECRET OF THE OPPOSITION TO ITS IMPROVEMENT.

Monroe R. Collins, Jr., and His Motives—History of a Neglected Avenue—Plan of Improvement Proposed—Paducah Iron Conglomerate to Be Used—Peter L. Foy on the Subject.

There is pending in the Municipal Assembly a bill to appropriate $12,000 for the improvement of Lindell avenue. It is preliminary to a further bill for the paving of the same thoroughfare. Every man, woman and child who has ever followed the tail of a horse to Forest Park will receive this as welcome news. The avenue is the only road to the park that has been found convenient and passable; it is the only road that has been in fair condition at all seasons of the year; it has been the only road on which the festive inhabitant has deigned to swallow clouds of dust in sunny summer weather. Had it not been that the park lay at the other end it would have been no road at all. And as the end of its existence is to reach the park, the necessity of its being worthy of that end has been impressed upon those gentlemen who own the property bordering on the avenue. They have combined and confederated for that end; they have formulated views regarding the mode of reaching it; they have won the sympathy of the municipal authorities to their plans; they are moving upon the Municipal Assembly with all the blandishments of unimpeachable argument.

In the pro-Scheme-and-Charter period—before the village of St. Louis evoluted to the city and swallowed territory enough to make it the largest city in America—the County Court, then the supreme authority on all matters relating to dirt-road construction, expended some money in imperfectly grading that road which is now known as Lindell avenue, and near what is now Boyle avenue, an intersecting street, there are traces of macadam laid by these County Court forefathers of the present city. After that nothing was done in improvement; the force which, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, cleans the city's thoroughfares at the enormous speed of one block per diem, never sought compensation for toil upon Lindell avenue.

OVER A YEAR AGO

the residents awoke to the necessity of doing something for the street and by private subscriptions secured $20,000 for the grading. Of this sum $16,000 or $18,000 was expended under the direction of the Street Commissioner and the balance remains in the city treasury, and will be appropriated as a part of the sum to be expended in the improvement preliminary to paving. The bill is, however, finding opposition. M. R. Collins, Jr., says it will not pass the House of Delegates. He is firm in this belief and active in his efforts to prevent the passage. He is chairman of the Committee on Public Improvements, from which the bill must be reported. The Comptroller advises the passage of the bill, so does the Mayor; all of the executive officers are in favor of it. Mr. Collins is the opposition. He fights this bill for a preliminary appropriation, not because the treasury is to be depleted to the amount sought for the work, but because it is preliminary to a bill that will directly touch him as an individual. Monroe R. Collins owns some property on Lindell avenue. He says he owns it. School Commissioner Glasgow says he does not. It is a part of the "sixteenth section" upon which the Supreme Court has not passed, and pending an opinion there the title is in doubt. Mr. Collins says his title is good, claims his position is impregnable; but he does not wish to spend any more money on the property while the slightest doubt exists as to his title.

THE PAVING PROPOSED

is Telford pavement, but it is to be an improvement on the Telford usually laid in this district. Ordinarily it consists of a base of stone, then macadam and then a top dressing of Meramec gravel. It is proposed to make the base of Iron Mountain granite, then macadam, and the top dressing to be Paducah gravel. It will cost from $5.50 to $6.50 per front foot.

It will be the finest paved road in Missouri. Paducah gravel is the most perfect paving gravel in the world. There is not another bed like it anywhere. Paducah, Ky., a sleepy, tobacco-scented, stunted town, has for a trifling cost the most perfect streets of any city in America. The gravel is known to geologists as iron conglomerate, and the bed is almost inexhaustible. In the bed it is mined as easily as dirt. Once rolled down on the street it is so hard that in laying pipes, making repairs, etc., workmen break their picks in endeavoring to force an opening. During the war Gen. Grant's engineers discovered these beds and built there a fort with the thrown up piles of gravel as walls. It was never captured by storm, though Forrest once took it by strategy. Gunboats shelled him from the river; the balls chugged against the gravel walls and rolled off harmlessly. Every once in a while the small youth find there reminiscences of that battle in fragments of shell and minnie balls buried in the gravel.

THE PAVEMENT

when it is laid as planned will be as hard as iron and will dry as rapidly as granite after a rain. Another feature of the plan is to plant shade trees on both sides of the avenue from Grand avenue to King's highway. A bill was recently passed appropriating $500 for the planting of trees where the property-owners have neglected to do so. This was for the benefit of Mr. Collins, the Connecticut Insurance Company and one or two others who lack the public spirit to do it themselves.

Prominent in the movement for the improvement, paving and planting shade trees are Peter L. Foy, W. S. Pope, E. O. Stanard, F. R. Rice, Moses Fraley, Meyer Rosenblatt, Albert B. Gregory, James Lupe, C. O. Barstow, John W. Kauffman (who is to build opposite Delmonico's, near the park), Alvah Mansur (who is building corner Cabanne and Lindell), Moses Rumsey and other residents on the line. Said Mr. Foy: "I cannot understand any opposition to the improvement of the avenue. The more rapidly it is improved the greater will be the amount of the contribution of the property in taxes to the city treasury. We call it a boulevard because we have a fondness for French terms; but what we want is a splendid road finely built and lined with shade trees. If we can get the bill passed in the present session the work will be completed by next spring. All the opposition is from interested persons. A large majority of the property-owners are in favor of the paving and willing to contribute their share to the expense. The paving is no joke at $5.50 per front foot, and while property-owners could decline contributing to the fund gotten up privately for the grading, the paving charge cannot be avoided. It must be paid. It is there the shoe pinches Mr. Collins. That is the secret of his opposition."

Government Sale Stores.

The sale of condemned Government supplies, conducted by Messrs. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., auctioneers, at the Arsenal yesterday, was the largest for many years. Buyers from the East were numerous; prices were very satisfactory. The sale aggregated about $25,000.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

Foul Play Suspected—A Fatal Quarrel—Left Her Home—Texas Topics.

GALVESTON, May 28.—James Young, a cashier in the Pacific Express Office, disappeared, and his accounts were found to be $700 short. His bondsmen caught up with him on his way to Canada.

CANTON, May 28.—An investigation is ordered in the case of Mrs. Latham, who died under suspicious circumstances. She had not been living happily with her husband, and it is supposed that she died from poisoning.

GAINESVILLE, May 28.—Albert St. John of the Cherokee Nation was shot and killed by Acting Agent Knight of Muskogee, the result of a quarrel about a pistol.

FORT WORTH, May 28.—Dora Heasley, a pretty girl of 16, disappeared from home, and it seems she was induced to travel with a circus as a snake-charmer.

WACO, May 28.—Sol Moseley, a notorious thief and escaped convict, has been captured in Montague County.

SAN ANTONIO, May 28.—Mrs. Cora Blunt, a widow who recently married again, mourns the loss of her husband. He eloped with his stepdaughter, a girl of 16. Henry Laux was bitten in a thicket by a rattlesnake and died in great agony last night. Henry Newberry, a man of wealth, has been convicted of counterfeiting a gold mint-stamped bar.

Crap Players in Court.

James Douglas, James Smith, James Savignac, Richard Martin, Henry Calaway, Andrew Jackson, George Jeffers and Franklin Brown, a batch of negroes arrested as crap players, were up before Judge Cady this morning on charges of gambling. Jeffers and Brown paid costs each and the cases against the others were nolle prosequied.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Some of the Principal Transactions of the Week—Improvements in the West End.

The feature of the real estate market this week was the purchase by Charles Green of the St. Louis University property on Ninth street and Washington avenue. It is the largest private sale ever recorded here, almost a half million of dollars being involved. The price for which Mr. Green secured the property—a little more than $950 per foot—is considered very cheap, and he will no doubt reap a handsome profit by his venture. All agents are glad that the sale has been made, as the property will now be improved, while as it stood it was only a drawback to the business of the street. Mr. Green sold P. C. Murphy thirty-five feet on Vine street for $8,000. He also figured in another sale disposing of sixty feet on Second street, between Victor and Barton streets, to the Tower Grove and Lafayette Street Railroad at terms that are kept private. On the ground will be erected a stable for the Green line. Joseph P. Whyte of Green & La Motte purchased from Benj. F. Thomas and wife, through J. T. Donovan & Co., ninety feet six and one-half inches on Lafayette avenue corner Nebraska avenue for $3,750.

TRANSFERS.

James Kennedy purchased from Wm. A. Hudson 708 feet 8 inches, bounded by Ames and Lindenschmidt streets near Page avenue, and parellel to Union avenue. He paid $40,000 for the tract and immediately transferred 670 feet of it to John D. Pope for $39,000, Mr. Pope buying the ground for speculative purposes.

Charles Gulath, the druggist, transferred to his wife, Emma M. Gulath, 87 feet 6 inches on Chouteau avenue, including the stores Nos. 2738 and 2740, and 27 feet 6 inches on South Broadway, being the store No. 2613, and also 37 feet 8 inches on Josephine street. In the transfer the consideration is given as $30,000.

Grether & Boeck, by Commissioner's sale, disposed of 125x120 feet on the northwest corner of Salina and Crittenden streets, belonging to the John Schutz heirs, to John R. Schnell for $3,550.

ALONG THE CABLE ROAD.

Fisher & Co. sold 28 feet on Morgan street at the terminus of the cable road to Pat Baggott for $85 per foot. The property was sold for J. L. Williams. It will be immediately improved with a store building. The same firm also sold 25 feet on Delmar avenue, west of Vandeventer avenue, almost parallel with the terminus of the cable road, for $60 per foot. It was sold for Thomas Flannelly, and Mr. Baggott was the purchaser.

Terry & Scott made a few sales during the week. They disposed of 41 feet ¼ inch on Henrietta street, corner Tood avenue, for the Sickels estate, to John Schnieders at $30 per foot. They also sold 25 feet on Eads avenue to George A. Clark at $25 per foot and 25 feet on Eads avenue to Sarah M. Mills for $25 per foot, the property being sold for the Sickels estate in both instances.

J. E. Greffet sold for John Elwood to James H. Bowen a lot 33x137 on the north side of Henrietta street, west of California avenue, for $25 per foot. Mr. Bowen will immediately let contracts for a $5,000 residence, which he intends to erect on the ground.

Gray & Nelson have no sales to report, but placed a loan of $6,500 on improved property.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS.

Dr. Spiegelhalter purchased from the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company the dwelling-houses Nos. 1102 and 1104 Chouteau avenue, for $1,730. They have a frontage of 41 feet and 6½ inches.

Carrie Ferguson purchased from the M. M. Turner heirs the three-story residence on the Northeast corner of Beaumont of Olive streets, with a frontage of 24 feet on the latter street, for $8,050.

Dorothea Ludwig sold to Johanna Margartha Matthusie the old Ludwig homestead on Olive, just west of Beaumont, and 45 feet of ground, for $9,000. Mrs. Ludwig retained the 60 feet 5¾ inches lying between the part sold and Beaumont street.

Lyne S. Metcalfe, Jr., transferred to Ed L. Metcalf 50 feet on St. Louis avenue, with residence thereon, for $5,000.

Charles H. Denner purchased the dwelling No. 1146 Leonard avenue, with 25 feet of ground, for $4,500.

Benj. F. Hummett sold to John J. O'Brien 150 feet on Delmar avenue for $6,000.

John Hogan transferred to John V. Hogan 21.92 acres in the suburbs for $7,500.

Charles H. Bailey sold to George R. Wilson 105 feet 3 inches on the western portion of Lucas avenue for $6,000.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association purchased from Phil Hetzel 23 feet 3½ inches on Seventh street, near their brewery, for $5,500.

Wm. Whiting sold to Ed H. Ponath 60 feet on Utah avenue, with improvements, for $6,400.

Lewis H. Rumsey and wife sold their house, No. 2932 Dickson street, which has a frontage of 25 feet, to Henry Arnold for $6,500.

THE CHORAL CONCERT.

A Fine Audience Enjoys the Closing Event of the Season.

The last concert of the Choral Society's season attracted a splendid audience to Music Hall last evening. The programme was entirely vocal, and while all of the selections were not happy, several of them were charming. The solo parts were given by Miss Emma Berger, Mrs. McCandless and Mr. William Porteous. Miss Berger was heard for the first time by many in the audience, and she created a fairly good impression. She has an excellent high soprano voice but developed nothing wonderful in this direction. Her methods are not always artistic and pleasant. Her selections, however, were admirably sung. The rich quality of Mrs. W. A. McCandless voice was never better displayed and her singing was beautiful and artistic. Mr. Porteous sung admirably the duet between the baritone and Mrs. Chandless, being one of the gems of the evening. The chorus and soloists rendered Gade's "Erl King's Daughter" with fine effect. Now and then the chorus hesitated and failed to attack with spirit, but otherwise the cantata was well sung. While the accompanists did the best possible that could be done with two pianos, the orchestra was sadly missed.

A Dressed Beef Man's Worry.

An amended complaint was issued to-day against Gustave Schuchman charging him with making false affidavit. He was tried in the Court of Criminal Correction on the charge a short time ago and acquitted. He handles the Armour's dressed beef here and the charge is the result of trouble with local meat men growing out of his business.

Police Court Doings.

Judge Cady had a very uninteresting docket to-day. Henry Stumpf and Michael Koenig were fined $300 each by default for keeping dramshops without a license; Maggie Logan was sent to the Work-house on an old execution for $20; Elisha Pull was fined $10 for begging; Charles Becker, $5 for careless driving, and Wiley Moore, Dan Conway, Peter Conrad, Wm. Miller and Hover Echel, $5 each for disturbing the peace.

A TERRIBLE CRASH.

Overladen Floors in the Valley City Mills Give Way Causing Great Damage.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 28.—At 7 p. m. last evening a thundering cash was heard in the Valley City Mills. On investigation it proved to be the giving away of the overladen floors. The whole interior of the structure fell into the basement and a large portion of the contents was soon swept away by the mill-race out into the Grand River. There were stored in the mills between 15,000 and 20,000 bushels of wheat and about thirty tons of bran, all weighing 500 tons. In the western portion of the building was the milling machinery of the most improved and costly styles, a portion of it having been put in but a year ago at an expense of $18,000. All this plunged down into the basement in the general destruction. The timbers and machinery in falling broke through the west side of the building, making a gap in the wooden walls 15 feet wide and 20 to 30 high. A smaller gap was also made in the wall on the eastside. The damage is estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. The mills are insured to the amount of $50,000, but the insurance is worthless, as it only covers damage by fire. A new mill will be erected at once. The disaster occurred by the timbers yielding in the first story and, forcing the uprights, the whole came down.

A Stranded Steamer.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., May 28.—The steamer Ontario of the Sarnia Transportation Company, struck and stranded on Green Island Shoal, off Mississuaga, yesterday. The passengers were landed at Bruce Mines.

DIED.

DIESEL—At 4 o'clock a. m., May 27, CATHERINE, wife of Christopher Diesel, aged 73 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place Saturday, May 29, 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 103 Ferry street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MOORE—May 25, PAUL MOORE, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral Saturday, May 29, from the residence of his father, 1118 St. Ange avenue.

TUCKER—At Gratiot, Wis., May 27, 6 a. m., Rev. R. S. TUCKER, formerly of St. Louis.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—To the Unknown Heirs of Andrew S. Strehle: Notice is hereby given to all persons interested as heirs in the estate of Andrew S. Strehle, that said Strehle died intestate in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on or about the 15th day of May, 1886. Deceased had dark eyes, dark hair, tinged with gray, was about five feet eight inches in height and weighed about 160 pounds. He was born October 21, 1835, at Holzheim, Goeppingen, in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany.

He left personal property appraised at sixty-five cents and St. Joseph City, Missouri, four per cent funding bonds, of the par value of twenty-five hundred dollars. EUGENE C. TITTMANN, Public Administrator City of St. Louis. Office northwest corner Broadway and Walnut streets.

ELECTION NOTICES.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Chas. P. Chouteau Transportation Company will be held at the office of said company, No. 941 N. 2d st., in the city of St. Louis, on Wednesday, June 2, 1886, for the election of Directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 12 o'clock m.

PAUL A. FUSZ, Sec. C. C. MAFFITT, Pres.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Helena and New Orleans Transportation Company will be held at the office of said company, No. 941 N. 2d st., in the city of St. Louis, on Wednesday, June 2, 1886, for the election of Directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 m. C. C. MAFFITT, Pres. PAUL A. FUSZ, Sec.

All Want Ads. for Saturday publication, in order to be in time for classification, must be handed in by 12 m. on Saturday during the summer months.

The Post-Dispatch, with the largest circulation in the City of St. Louis, offers advertising in its Want Columns at lower rates than any other paper.

Situations Wanted, three lines for ten cents.

Help Wanted, Board, Boarders, Houses or Rooms Wanted, five cents a line.

Marriage and Death Notices, three lines for twenty-five cents.

Personals, ten cents a line.

Above rates are for solid agate. Full rates will be charged for display.

Advertisements for each day's issue must reach the office not later than 1 p. m.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST OFFICE address.

LODGE NOTICES.

KILWINNING ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 50, will hold a stated convocation this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, hall Leffingwell and Washington av.; work in Royal Arch Degree. Visiting companions are fraternally invited.
Attest, TRUSTEN P. DYER, M. E. H. P.
J. T. McCOY, Sec. 33

L. A. 3919., K. of L., will meet hereafter on Friday evenings at s.e. cor. Biddle and Broadway.
33 ROBT. FLOYD, Secretary.

WANTED—All wood turners to call at the Turners' Union meeting, Saturday evening, May 29, at the St. Louis Hall, southeast corner Broadway and Biddle.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Employment by an expert and skillful accountant with good references. Address C 50, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation by a steady, competent bookkeeper and cashier, age 31; two years first-class reference; salary moderate. T. Brooks, 1817 Warren st., city. 36

Stenographers.

WANTED—Position as stenographer and type-writer; salary not the object, but permanent position. Address F 50, this office. 41

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—To real estate and insurance agents—A man thoroughly posted in the building trades, capable of valuing and superintending repairs, wants position in office; reference. O 49, this office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a young man well educated, good reference, temperate habits a position of trust; willing to work. Address T 49, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by young man to do any kind of work; would board with employer; reliable and temperate. Address J 47, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by an energetic young man; a position of any kind; night watchman or night clerk preferred. Ad. H. B. C., 906 Franklin av. 43

WANTED—A situation by an experienced nurse as private nurse for sick or invalid. Address or call at Sisters Hospital, Grand av. and Bacon st. Andrew G. Newquist. 43

WANTED—Situation by a competent collector; can give best of references; has been in that business for a number of years and will certainly give satisfaction. Address P 49, this office. 43

WANTED—A situation to serve as apprentice in a drug store, by a young man who has some knowledge of chemistry and can furnish best of reference from present employer. Please address W 47, this office. 52

WANTED—By a young man employed a couple of hours each evening, something to do in day time; salary no object; would prefer learning some kind of business; well qualified and highest references. Address O 50, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

The Trades.

WANTED—Six upholsterers and lounge-makers. Address Geo. E. Krause, Indianapolis, Ind. 58

WANTED—A good carpenter, with tools, to work by the day; one who understands cabinet work preferred. Call at 3525 Chestnut st. 58

WANTED—Machine hands for sash, door and blind factory; only first-class men wanted. Apply at 1609 N. 10th st. John Flynn, Agent. 58

WANTED—Competent man to run a band-saw and shaping machine; also a good cutter and wood-turner, at factory, 1322 N. 14th st. 58

WANTED—Machine and bench hands to work in sash, door and blind factory. Duross & Olcott, Broadway Planing-Mills, 8300 N. Broadway. 58

WANTED—At once, competent bench and machine hands, such as are accustomed to work in sash, door and blind factory; will give steady employment and good wages; none but first-class men and such as are willing to work ten hours need apply. Central Planing Mill Co., 1438 and 1440 N. 20th st. 58

WANTED—A first-class cutter; one who has some idea of style, taste and originality; must have first-class references and thorough knowledge of his art; state what merchant tailors have cut for and terms expected; willing to pay good salary for an artist, but don't want second-class man at any price. Address G 49, this office. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—500 laborers; C.& A., St.L.& Texas and [illegible] Agency, 319 Market st. 59

Boys.

WANTED—Boy about 14, willing to work. Apply [illegible] 16th st. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young man to work in laundry and drive laundry wagon. Call at room 18, 700 Olive st., at 6:45 p. m. 62

WANTED—Two young men to serve on trains as news agents. Room 8, Flannigan Building, East St. Louis. 62

WANTED—An elderly man, well recommended, to assist about the house. Call between 9 and 10 a. m., 706 S. Broadway. 62

EVERYBODY to eat supper for next three days at Novelty Restaurant, 607 Market st., next to Tom Kelly's; re-opening; place enlarged; free cigars with each 15c supper order; no place like it. 62

WANTED—For June 1, three young men to learn telegraphing on our lines and qualify for situations paying $80, $90 to $125. Apply to Superintendent Union Telegraph Co, 102 N 3d. Take elevator.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—A situation as saleslady in a cigar store; good references. Address G 50, this office. 44

Stenographers.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced lady stenographer and type-writer a position in a business house, or work to do at home. Address L 50, this office. 45

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by a neat young girl to do light housework. Call at 1617 N. 18th st. 48

WANTED—Situation by a neat and tidy German girl for light housework and plain sewing, or as lady's companion, or take care of children and go traveling this summer. Call at 3204 Magazine st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks.

WANTED—Situation as cook in first-class family; references given; call for two days; 423 S. 15th st.

WANTED—Situation by German girl in small American family to cook, wash and iron. Call at 2240 Adams st. 49

WANTED—Situation by white woman as second cook or chambermaid in hotel. 215 Spruce st. between 3d and 4th st. 49

WANTED—Situation by white woman as second cook or chambermaid in hotel. Inquire at Central Hotel, Union Depot. 49

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation at house and dining-room work; or willing to do general housework; reference if required. Apply at 115 S. 14th st. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—An experienced lady stenographer and type-writer operator; must have the best of references, be well educated and write a good hand; preference given to one who is quick at figures. Address stating salary expected, D 50, this office. 64

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—One good dressmaker and one girl to learn, at [illegible] Market st. 69

WANTED—[illegible] to do plain sewing at home; also, [illegible] by the week, with or without machine. 69

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—House girl; German preferred. 1538 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Call at 2822 Adams st. 66

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. 3726 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—At once, girl for housework; small family. 2601 Rauschenbach av. 66

WANTED—A nice young colored girl for general housework. 203 N. 12th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl in small family for general housework. 1126 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for housework. Apply at 837 Chouteau av, corner 9th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; must be a good cook; no washing. 1121 Dolman st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in an American family; wages good. Apply 3628 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A girl about 16 years of age for to help to do light housework in a small family. 2730 Madison st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family; references required. Call at 3525 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework at 2612 N. 10th st.; good wages to a good girl. Call at once. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do general housework in an English family, no washing or ironing. 2108 Morgan st.; bring reference. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework; American or German; good references required; without washing or ironing. 1343 Morton st. 66

Laundresses.

WANTED—A good laundress in private family for three days in the week; reference required. 2201 Lafayette av., n. w. corner Lafayette and Missouri avs. 67

Cooks.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress, at 3300 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A competent girl to cook and do housework in a small family. 3561½ Olive st. 68

WANTED—A good German cook; must be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Only a reliable person need apply at 2930 Park av. 68

WANTED—Girl who is good cook and will assist with laundry work; small family; good wages; references required. Address Box 655, Nashville, Ill.

Nurses.

WANTED—Girl to nurse and help with housework. 4025 Morgan st. 70

WANTED—Girl of 12 to 15 years to take care of baby. 3310 Morgan st. 70

WANTED—A girl 15 or 16 years old to nurse and take care of children. Apply at once to 4058 Delmar av. 70

WANTED—A competent and experienced girl as nurse and to do up-stairs work. Apply at 4028 Washington av. 70

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced woman as nurse for an infant; wages will be made satisfactory to the right party. Address, with references, which must be unexceptional, F 49, this office. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—First-class waitress for dining-room at Lafayette Park Hotel. 71

WANTED—German cook and housegirls and several others for other work want places. 917 N. 13th.

WANTED—Immediately, chambermaids and laundry women for hotel out of city. 606 Pine st., up-stairs. 71

WANTED—Lady agents actually clear $20 daily with my wonderful new patent rubber undergarment for females; one lady sold 50 first two hours. Mrs. C. U. Little, box 443, Chicago. 71

WANTED—Lady agents wanted everywhere; three hours daily round home district will command nice income; nothing to carry. Apply or write 909 N. 11th st., St. Louis. Storekeepers also apply. 71

WANTED—For June 1, three ladies to learn telegraphing on our lines and qualify for situations paying $70, $80 to $100. Apply to Superintendent Union Telegraph Co., 102 N. 3d. Take Elevator.

DRESSMAKING.

MME. CASSIDEY 623½ Olive, dress and cloakmaker, cutting, fitting, purchasing agency; orders solicited.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Travelers to sell our goods as side line on commission; "pays;" no samples. Address 93 E. Grand av., city. 73

ALL SORTS.

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing. Send postal. M. B. Cohn, 624 Morgan st. 32

MONEY TO LOAN on jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, valises and all goods of value, in sums from $1 to $10,000; low rate of interest. S. Van Raalte, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 32

RED CINDERS,
finest ever brought to St. Louis; A No. 1 color. 4th and Market sts., McLean's Block, Room 10; telephone 151. 32

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A photographic outfit; 5x8 or larger; must be cheap. Address H 50, this office. 26

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A white poodle dog; answers by the name of Pinkey. A liberal reward if returned to 1608 Biddle st. 30

LOST—Lady's gold pin, set with rose coral, colored leaves and filigree work. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 2507 Dodier st. 30

LOST—Large ear-ring, set with 12 amethysts, between Hickory and Jefferson av. and French Market. Big reward if returned to 2612 Hickory st. 30

LOST—A small King Charles spaniel; 10 months old; male; liver color. Reward will be paid for his return to Plin. Lanham, Howard Station, M. P. R. R. 30

LOST—A diamond ring going from 10th and Walnut to 7th and Market Wednesday afternoon; the finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 704 Market st. 30

LOST—Thursday about 8:30 p. m., between 15th and Clark av. and 12th and Market, lady's black silk cape; liberal reward paid for same if returned to Main st. depot telegraph office. 30

LOST—Tuesday, May 18, a bobtail brindle slut, ears cut short; had on a leather strap around her neck, with last year's license. Any person bringing her to 1825 Randolph st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Wednesday, May 19, at about 12 o'clock, a violin and bow in a sole leather case; it was repaired some years ago by Frank Gray, whose name is stamped on the inside; liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning to 916 N. 13th st., or old 14th. 30

MUSICAL.

NOTICE.—No one who ever expects to buy a piano or organ can afford to miss the
GREAT REDUCTION SALE
now going on at
ESTEY & CAMP'S,
203 N. Broadway,
previous to their removal. 27

FINANCIAL.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upward on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amt; lowest rates; bus. conf. 809 Morgan st. 31

MONEY LOANED—On furniture in residence; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 N. 6th st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN on jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, valises and all goods of value, in sums from $1 to $10,000; low rates of interest. S. Van Raalte, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 31

$25 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 701 Pine st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.
$25 and upward to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Corner grocery doing good business; cheap. 1126 Montgomery st. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant and furnished rooms attached; will sell cheap at once. Call at 1009 N. 5th st. 4

EDUCATIONAL.

MARTIN'S Shorthand and Type-writing College, 618 and 620 Olive; established 1876. Trial free.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Office and residence No. 205 S. 14th st. Female complaints a specialty.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST price paid for all kinds of books; call or send address. Book Exchange, 309 N. 9th st.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature, ten cents a line; nothing less than two lines.

PERSONAL—Worth: Will be there Tuesday next, 2 p. m. Answer in personals Monday. Worth. 1

PERSONAL—40: Many thanks; write soon and let me know what you mean and I will know what to do. 20. 1

PERSONAL—Will the blonde lady dressed in brown silk dress who noticed gent at Fair Grounds send address if agreeable to A 50, this office? 1

PERSONAL—Gentleman, 25, good position, wants the acquaintance of a nice young lady; object social amusement. Address S 49, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Gentleman, 35, would like the acquaintance of a highly respectable widow lady with her own home; state name and age. Address P 50, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Would lady who got in car going down at 21st and Clark av., in black lace bodice, oblige gent by stating where letter might reach her? Address K 50, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Will the lady who while in buggy with two others last evening about 7 o'clock, Grand av. and Morgan, recognized gentleman please send address to N 50, this office? 1

PERSONAL—A young man wants a young lady as traveling companion; must be good looking and fine form; one under 5 feet tall preferred; answer with photo if in earnest; good home to right party. Address R 49, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Mme. Moore and assistants give treatments, massages, luxurious Roman baths. 1218 Pine

PERSONAL—Missouri Dental Co., N. E. corner 6th and Olive; entrance on 6th st., opposite Barr's; best set of teeth, $6. Dr. C. H. Dunning, Manager. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M.D., 1422 Olive st., electro-magnetic hand baths. See Personal Sundrs.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

MRS. YOUNG, clairvoyant and test medium, 918 N. 6th st., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. ROSINE SABINE, fortune-teller and astrologer. 813 N. 16th st., between Morgan and Franklin, is without an equal in her profession; she never fails in her advice as to all matters of business, love and matrimony; she discloses name and age of visitors; names present sweetheart and future mate; unites friends and lovers; causes speedy marriages; removes family trouble; recovers stolen, mislaid and buried property; positive cure of drunkenness guaranteed. No pay till work completed. 74

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., treats with magnetism, electricity and baths, medicated and vapor, for ladies and gentlemen. Magnetism is the chief feature of my baths, hence patients have preference of male or female assistants. Baths are a luxury for the healthy, a necessity for the sick.

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Jacobs. Address postal card, 318 Locust st. 74

UNA F. SILVA, clairvoyant and clairaudient medium, has removed to 1425 Pine st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS cards for $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 812 Olive st., opp. P. O. 74

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

ORIGINATORS of use of gas. Teeth extracted at half of former prices. All kinds of dental operations executed in most perfect manner at lowest rates. D. JOCELYN, Dentist, 517 Olive st.

A. G. SWETT & CO.,
1406 Franklin av., are making the best photographs at prices to suit the times. 74

BUY TRUNKS AND SATCHELS
AT FACTORY, 21ST & MORGAN STS.
We have a lot of damaged goods left from our late fire; will be sold at a sacrifice; new goods, all styles, retailed at wholesale prices; repairing a specialty; trunks sent for and delivered. Hickman Trunk Co.

CAST OFF CLOTHING
Bought by M. Barnett, 302 Locust st.; send postal.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a tailor's pressing machine. At 2107 Eugenia st. 5

FOR SALE—Four splendid oleanders in full bloom. 3006 Bacon st., near Sportsman's Park. 5

FOR SALE—52-inch Victor bicycle with stand, lamp and sundries, nearly new. F. E. G., 1601 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—The counters, shelving and gas fixtures of our old store, at a bargain. Empire, northwest corner of Franklin av. and High st. (old 13th.)

CHAMPION GROUSE GORDON SETTER
at a sacrifice, as owner is leaving the city. For full particulars and pedigree, inquire 412 Market st. A. C. Peckham. 5

TWO FINE MASTIFF DOGS
From the well-known mastiff FLORA, for sale cheap at 1205 Chouteau av. 5

ON TIME PAYMENTS,
At cash prices; no charges, no interest; everything to furnish a house. People's Furniture, Carpet and Stove Co., 208, 210 and 212 N. 7th st., near Olive. 5

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Good, sound black horse, 16-hands high. Address N 49, this office. 11

WANTED—The use of a saddle-horse every morning before breakfast. Ad. J 50, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—First-class barouche, in good order, cheap. 2649 Bernard st. 12

FOR SALE—A No. 1 family horse, also a fast pacer and a speed cart, also one top Perry village cart. Apply 1710 Wash st. 12

FOR SALE—A fine 8-year-old family or surrey horse; also 1 fine Timkin spring side-bar buggy, as good as new. 2634 Chouteau av. 12

FOR SALE—A well-matched carriage team, dark bays, 7 years old, speedy and gentle. Can be seen at Wainwright Brewery Co.'s stable. 12

TAKE NOTICE.—If you want to get your carriage repaired and painted up, and save money, call at J. Klagg's Carriage Factory; you can buy a Crawford's patent running gear Park wagon for $75, warranted for twelve months; 2611 Market st. 12

FINE LIGHT CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED RATES.
RAPP & LONG,
12 111 AND 113 S. 11TH ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT AUCTION

Houses and Lots.

2638 and 2640 Shenandoah Street.
(Near Jefferson Avenue.)

NEXT MONDAY, MAY 31, 1886.

At 3:30 O'Clock P. M. on the Premises.

We will sell at auction to the highest bidder on the premises two nice two-story brick houses and lots, 2638 and 2640 Shenandoah st., half block west of the Blue line street cars on Jefferson av. Each house has 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, nice lot, etc. These are separate houses and are in good order from top to bottom.

If you want to buy a nice 6-room house and lot cheap, in a good location, be sure to be at this sale at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Monday next, May 31.

Take Blue Line street cars, get off at Jefferson av. and Shenandoah st., then go half block west to the houses.

Auction signs have been put up so that buyers will have no trouble in finding the property. Title is good. Terms easy.

$100 will have to be paid the auctioneer on bidding off each house and lot.

Persons wishing to examine these houses can get the keys at our office any day before the sale, and they will be open from 2 to 5 next Sunday afternoon for examination and all day Monday, the day of the sale.

For further information apply at the office of the agents.

TAAFFE, EMERSON & CO.,
710 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHEAP CABLE ROAD LOTS,
To build on, 162x120 feet, Southeast corner Pendleton and Fairfax avenues. Only one block from cable extension; 5-cent fair. Ground will double in value. Only $15 per foot. GRAY & NELSON,
8 117 N. Eighth st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—At Kirkwood—Several good houses; $12.50, $15, $20, $35, $40; also some choice property for sale on easy terms. F. D. Booth, real estate agent. 16

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

9 S. 16TH ST.—The first floor; 5 nice rooms and water; $20; this is a nice place. Apply on premises.

12 N. CARDINAL AV.—Between Chestnut st. and Laclede av.; furnished front room. 13

29 S. 16TH ST.—One or two very pleasant rooms, fur. for light housekeeping; closets, bath. 13

103 S. 16TH ST.—Large and airy rooms; well furnished; moderate terms. 13

115 S. 14TH ST.—One large furnished room, second floor. 13

117 S. 15TH ST.—2 unfurnished rooms and 2 furnished rooms on second-floor. 13

121 N. 7TH (s. w. cor. Pine)—Nicely furnished rooms; terms reasonable. 13

207 S. 15TH ST.—Two fine large rooms connecting; front one nicely furnished as bedroom; will rent single or en suite; southern and eastern exposure. 13

209 CENTER ST.—2 rooms, kitchen and cellar. Apply at 205, from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. 13

305 N. 12TH ST.—Two large rooms, with hall room front and back; suitable for housekeeping. 13

504 MARKET ST.—Large furnished rooms, $5; $10 and $12 a month. 13

611 N. 23D ST.—Nicely furnished front and adjoining room, complete for light housekeeping. 13

628 S. BROADWAY—Nicely furnished back parlor for rent. 13

713 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished front room; rent cheap. 13

827 N. LEONARD AV.—Three rooms furnished or unfurnished; bath and closet; to private family.

907 S. 8TH ST.—Large unfurnished rooms; convenient to Union Depot; detached house; large grounds. 13

910 WASH ST.—One neatly furnished room suitable for two gents. 13

1009 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let; terms moderate. 13

1015 CHESTNUT ST.—Fine newly furnished second and third-story front rooms; also back parlor; moderate rent to respectable parties. 13

1016 GARRISON AV.—Two or three very desirable front rooms. 13

1023 N. BROADWAY—Nicely furnished front rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

1103 CHOUTEAU AV.—Second floor, five rooms and bath, to quiet family. 13

1123 PINE ST.—Rooms; light housekeeping, and one hall room. 13

1213 WASHINGTON AV.—Two furnished front rooms, with or without board; day board. 13

1223 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and hall rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated. 13

1227 WASHINGTON AV.—Two delightful summer rooms at low rates; suitable for 2 or 4. 13

1417 N. 16TH ST.—Neatly furnished room for one or two gents. 13

1418 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms. Terms reasonable for summer. 13

1421 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; private family. 13

1424 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly fur. rooms; north and south exposure; rates reasonable.

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front parlor for gent; gas and bath; terms moderate. 13

1532 MORGAN ST.—Four nice rooms on second floor, with water; suitable for housekeeping

1606 PINE ST.—Three unfurnished rooms with basement and room on third floor if desired. Inquire upstairs. 13

1708 MISSISSIPPI AV.—View Lafayette Park, first floor, unfurnished; owner's residence; sundry; closets; $20; call mornings. 13

1738 DOLMAN ST.—For summer, four furnished rooms, second floor, for light housekeeping; piano; reference required. 13

1738 DOLMAN ST.—First-floor, unfurnished, delightful rooms; front and side yard; references required. 13

1804 LUCAS PLACE—Elegantly furnished rooms; all modern improvements; coolest place in the city; cheap rent. 13

1819 LUCAS AV.—Good day board $3 per week. 13

1919 FRANKLIN AV.—Three rooms; low rent to good tenant. 13

2014 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front or suite of rooms nicely furnished; n., s. and e. ex. 13

2018½ WASH ST.—Front room furnished and 1 unfurnished, with bath, in private family in good neighborhood; cars pass house. 13

2124 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, single or en suite; southern exposure; references exchanged; price reasonable. 13

2234 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room; use of bath; reference; private family. 13

2722 STODDARD ST.—Three unfurnished rooms, convenient to Cable and new line, cheap. 13

2811 LACLEDE AV.—Two desirable rooms, second-story front, unfurnished, with closets, to gent and wife or two ladies, with b. and c. same floor. 13

2828 FRANKLIN AV.—Pleasant furnished room with board; also lady room-mate wanted—part pay in sewing. 13

3057 DICKSON ST.—Three unfurnished rooms, bath, w. c.; rent $16. 13

3113 THOMAS ST.—Three rooms up-stairs suitable for family without children. 13

3500 OLIVE ST.—Four very desirable rooms, with bath; over Kirkbride & Roth's drug store; street sprinkling and water license; single. 13

3606 N. 23D ST.—Two rooms and kitchen, down-stairs; water in kitchen. 13

FOR RENT—A flat of four light and pleasant rooms; all modern conveniences; rent low to good tenant. Address B 46, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two front rooms, unfurnished, with bath; centrally located; references exchanged. Address W 49, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished second-story front room and single room; $4.50 a month; private family. 932 N. 15th st., cor. Wash. 13

FOR RENT—Three elegant rooms; first floor; all conveniences; to party without children; Grand near St. Louis av. Address R 50, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms; use of the bath-room; no children in the house. Inquire at northwest corner Franklin av. and High st., 2d floor

FOR RENT—Two rooms and a kitchen; newly-papered, etc.; water and sink; first or second floor; Cass place, new 23d st., just south of Cass av. Inquire on premises; rent $8. 13

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

713 CHANNING AV.—A nicely furnished, cool house for the summer; rent low to a good tenant. 14

2712 GLASGOW AV.—Five rooms, marble mantles, water, gas, closets, laundry, in fine order; rent $21.50. Apply 705 Howard st. 14

3618 FINNEY AV.—An elegant 8-room stone-front residence with all modern conveniences. Apply to P. G. GERHARDT & CO., Agents, 114 N. 8th st. 14

BOARDING.

932 HICKORY ST.—Nicely furnished room with first-class family board; reference exchanged. 18

1012 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegantly furnished front room on second floor, with boarding. 18

1400 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; reasonable rates; with or without board. 18

1520 LUCAS PLACE—Nicely furnished second story front and back rooms, with board; day boarders accommodated. 18

1718 OLIVE ST.—Large room nicely furnished; southern exposure; board; hall room also. 18

1831 OLIVE ST.—Delightful rooms, nicely fur. with board; so. ex.; terms reasonable. 18

2020 CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms and board; first-class table board; transients accommodated. 18

2113 LUCAS PLACE—Handsomely furnished front room, with board. 18

3018 LUCAS AV.—Delightful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; first-class board and accommodations; references. 18

3056 SHERIDAN AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms; nice grounds; with board. 18

3539 PAGE AV.—Second-story front and back rooms, southern exposure, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; private family. 18

BOARDING—First-class table board can be had at 3018 Lucas av. 18

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Good board in the country in private family; about an hour's ride from St. Louis; for self, wife and two children, 4 and 5 years old, and nurse; for about six months; best references. E 50, this offices. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN with reference desires a pleasant home with agreeable room at reasonable rent; convenient location, can procure by addressing 7-1, drug store, Elliott av. and Gamble av. 20

COUNTRY—Single gentleman wants board for summer on line Narrow Gauge R. C 46, this office. 21

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—Southern Hotel store, 102 S. Broadway, adjoining Broadway entrance, with door and show window in Hotel rotunda. Southern Hotel Company. 17

For Manufacturing Purposes.
For Rent—Premises situated Southeast corner 8th and Walnut sts.; two floors and basement, 50x127, with power, or will sell power plant cheap; premises exactly suited for manufacturing purposes; would rent floors separately if desired. Inquire of James West, Superintendent, Southeast corner 8th and Walnut sts. 17

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House and lot. Inquire at 2838 Michigan av. 7

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—To rent, three-room cottage in suburbs; State No. and rent. Address D 49, this office. 21

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for the summer by two gentlemen. Address M 50, this office.

STORAGE.

BEST storage for furniture; clean, dry and lowest rates. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 N. 6th st. 8

BEST, cheapest and safest storage for fine furniture, pianos, etc.; itemized receipts given; money advanced if desired. F. W. Peters & Co., 701 Pine st.

FAMILY STORAGE—1005 OLIVE ST.—For furniture, pianos, household goods, trunks, etc.; inspection invited; lowest rates; itemized receipts; money advanced when desired. Careful moving, packing, etc. Estimates given. R. U. LEONORI, JR. & CO.

FURNITURE, pianos, etc., stored; money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 84

STORAGE.
Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, Boxes, Etc.,
Stored on the best of terms; cheapest, safest, best and most convenient in city; an itemized warehouse; receipt given; money advanced if desired; packing and shipping furniture, pianos, pictures, glass and queensware a specialty; moving done at low rates, with care, at our large fire-proof warehouse.
WM. O. LANGAN & CO.,
81 1003 and 1005 Morgan st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Stephen S. Miles and Ordelia A. Miles, his wife, by deed of trust dated July 25, A. D., 1883, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Butler County, Missouri, in Deed Record Book "T," on page 247, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate situated in Butler County, State of Missouri, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Sec. three and the east half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section three, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section three and the west half of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section three, and the south half of the northwest quarter of Section three and the south half of the northeast quarter of Section three, and the southeast quarter of Section three, all in Township Number twenty-three, north of Range Number five, east, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres, which conveyance was made to secure certain notes in said deed of trust fully described; and, whereas, the principal note therein mentioned and one interest note thereon, remain due and unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said deed of trust and notes, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, the undersigned will, on SATURDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1886, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, Mo., proceed to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property for the purposes of said trust.
St. Louis, May 6, 1886. JONAS BARDSLY.

DOCTOR WHITTIER
617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.
A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been longer engaged in the special treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES than any other Physician in St. Louis, as city papers show and all old residents know.
Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles, Safely, Privately.
Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering Marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, sent in sealed envelope, free to any address. Consultation at office or by mail free, invited and strictly confidential.
A Positive Written Guarantee given in every curable case. Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.
MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 PAGES, FINE PLATES, elegant cloth and gilt binding, sealed for 50c. in postage or currency. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, true to life; articles on the following subjects: who may marry, who not, why; manhood, womanhood, physical decay, effects of celibacy and excess, the physiology of reproduction, and many more. Those married or contemplating marriage should read it. Popular edition, same, paper cover, 25c. Address as above. Dr. Whittier.

A POSITIVE Cure without Medicine, Patented October 16, 1873. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.
Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price, $1 50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular.
P. O. Box, 1533.
J. C. ALLAN CO., **CURE.**
88 St. John St., New York.

Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c. having tried in vain every known remedy has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-street, New York City.

The Old Doctor
NERVOUS DEBILITY MALE or FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DECAY.
A life experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial packages. Consultation and Books by mail FREE. Address
Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

PILES—Instant relief; final cure in ten days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C. J. Mason, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Simple, unfailing self-treatment. Full explanation, references, &c., sent sealed free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

Bold Attempt of a Desperado to Fasten His Crime on an Innocent Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—Quite a sensational incident occurred in the Criminal Court yesterday. Alfred Kerr is on trial charged with the murder of Fred Muhlman, who was killed in a street car on the outskirts of the city last fall. Kerr left the city about the time of the murder, was suspected and on his return recently was arrested. In the meantime the police had captured a noted desperado, named Havens, who was sentenced to fourteen years for attempted murder and robbery of a street-car driver on another line. After he had been sent to prison he sent for the prosecutor and charged that Kerr had confessed to him the murder of Muhlman. Kerr's trial was called yesterday and Havens was brought from the Penitentiary as a witness. Kerr was in the "box" and seated opposite to him was the car driver. This witness could not identify Kerr as the murderer. Just then Haven was ushered in and he evidently recognized the driver on the instant, for his eyes dropped and he turned to the Prosecuting Attorney on the plea that he had something to communicate, and passed out. The driver immediately upon seeing him, had recognized him as the Muhlman murderer. Proceedings were stopped for the day. Interesting developments are expected.

A TERRIFIC HAIL STORM.

Houses Blown Down, Crops Damaged and Hogs, Sheep and Chickens Killed.

SANDUSKY, O., May 28.—The inhabitants of the western portion of Erie and Eastern portion of Sandusky Counties, in a few minutes, time yesterday, suffered a loss of $75,000 by a terrific wind, hail and rain storm. There was a profound stillness, accompanied by intense heat, when the storm burst. Immense trees were uprooted, houses blown down, and many people hurt. At Bellevue, the hail-stones were immense and hundreds of hogs, sheep and chickens were killed. At Bellevue and North Monroeville scarcely a house is uninjured. A number of people were hurt, but none fatally. People took refuge from the hail in cellars. In Lyme Township James Hudson was blown against a tree and will die. Reports are coming of fatalities further south. It is rumored that four children were killed in a falling house near Bellevue. This report has not been verified.

A Disastrous Whirlwind.

LAPIER, Mich., May 28.—At about midnight last night a whirlwind of terrific severity, accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain and hail, visited this section, unroofing barns, twisting off signs and awnings, breaking glass and blowing down huge trees. The inhabitants were much alarmed, many taking their children and repairing with them to the cellars for safety. Much damage was done to property, but there was no loss of life yet reported.

ST. BERNARD

DOLLAR STORE

BIG INDUCEMENTS

Have Brought Big Crowds to This Great Trades Center.

Elegant Imported Decorated Dinner Sets	$11.00
Elegant Imported Decorated Toilet Sets	3.50
Elegant Imported Decorated Tea Sets	3.75
Handsome Water Coolers	74c
Perfection Window Cleaner, a household necessity	10c
Lord's Gold Paint for Regilding Picture Frames	25c
Handsome Stand Lamps complete with burner and chimney	13c
Beautiful Majolica Cream Pitchers	25c
Beautiful China Fruit Saucer, hand-painted decorations, assorted styles, 4 for	25c
Pure Cocoanut Oil Soap	5c
Beautiful Work-Stands	1.00
Elegant Scrap-Books, large size, assorted styles	25c
Picture Frames made to order very cheap.	

WATCHES!

300 Handsome Imported Watches, Swiss movement, German silver case, $1.50 each. This watch can't be bought in any jewelry house in the city for less than $5.00.

Our House-Furnishing Dep't

Contains an Elegant Assortment of

Baby Buggies, Refrigerators,
Ice-Cream Freezers,
Tinware, Woodenware, Etc., Etc.,

Which we are selling 25 per cent cheaper than any house in the city.

OUR LADIES' MIKADO LUNCH PARLOR ALWAYS OPEN.

Try our Delicious Strawberries and Ice Cream.

Fourth and Vine Sts.

THE CLEAVER CONCLAVE.

LAST DAY'S SESSION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Transportation of Live Stock Discussed—Better Facilities Needed for Shipping Cattle—New Cars Suggested—Committees Appointed—Adjournment.

The attendance at the final session of the Butcher's Convention was somewhat smaller than on former days, some of the delegates having left for home last night and others having stayed away to recover from the effects of the celebration yesterday. Those who did attend were in the usual good spirits which have characterized them all the way through. The convention was called to order by President Armour at a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

A communication was presented from the Humane Society setting forth the cruel manner in which cattle are shipped, and showing the terrible loss connected with the present mode of transportation and advising the adoption of such cars as will do away with the present style and alleviate to a certain extent the hardships now undergone by cattle, and touching on the bill at present before Congress for the adoption of laws which will do away with all the present difficulty and advising the convention to petition that the bill be put through without delay. The President then read the letter from the Humane Society, which accompanied the communication.

Mr. Peters of Pittsburg, addressed the convention, asking if the change from the old cars to the new would not incur such additional expense as to make the

TRANSPORTATION

so expensive that the gain made in the preservation of cattle would be overbalanced by the expense of shipment. He suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the Humane Society in regard to the transportation question.

Here the President read a resolution thanking Mr. Barber of the Humane Society for his efficient assistance, which was unanimously adopted, and the committee was instructed to carry it out.

Mr. Platz of Albany said he had handled dressed beef at home because he found that the meat had retained all the fine qualities which go to make good beef, and on account of the rough treatment of live-stock in transportation it had lost all these qualities and was inferior to the dressed beef; but if the present mode of transportation could be done away with, the Eastern butchers could buy their stock on the hoof and in as good a condition as it was when it left the stock farm, and thus be enabled to entirely ignore the dressed-beef monopoly.

In the course of this speech there arose a little discussion in regard to the treatment of one of the New York delegates in a past session, and for a few moments the air had a slight flavor of war, but things were smoothed over by Mr. Cook of Chicago, who, as he himself stated, is a butcher and a preacher, and who made a very touching address, asking the delegates to put aside all personal troubles and pay strict attention to the common interests of the association.

Mr. Luley, representing St. Paul and Minnesota, said he did not think that cattle could be transported by the new system, but that some other means be found to transport them.

It was then moved on the grounds of the slim attendance that the matter of transportation be put into the hands of a committee who shall investigate fully into the question and report at the next annual convention, which was amended slightly and the committee was instructed to report as soon as possible.

THE NEW YORK SYSTEM.

Mr. Grinshaw here arose and gave the decisions of the New York Association, which has resolved to make arrangements with the transportation authorities to get live cattle in New York at the same rate that they can get dead meat at present, there being no guarantee that the meat they now get is not full of fever and totally unfit for use, and if necessary the butchers organize and raise and handle the stock all the way through so that there will not be the slightest doubt as to the quality of the meat used.

Mr. Pfeifer then asked the convention if in the adoption of the new cars the patentees of the new car were not thus made into a monopoly, and if the point which the convention was trying to avoid would not thus be effected by the action of the association.

Mr. Peters recommended that the committee investigating the car question act immediately and get the report to Congress before its adjournment.

Mr. Weisenberger inquired if the adoption of the new cars would give rise to the objection brought up by Mr. Pfeifer, and that if Congress was expected to act in the matter it should be placed before them immediately.

Mr. Milson of Nashville said the cause of the loss in cattle was not in the transportation, but in being side-tracked for hours at way stations, and that it was while side-tracked that the cattle were neglected, and not on the road; and if the stock was properly taken care of the present cars would be amply sufficient for all requirements. He advocated self-protection, and deprecated the scheme of trying to fight monopolies.

Mr. Grimshaw then arose and requested that the Committee be instructed to act

AS THEY THOUGHT BEST.

The question was then put in the form of a motion and carried unanimously, and the President was authorized to choose the committee.

Mr. Husiz of Rock Island then required that he be informed if the association will protect the branch unions in the different cities, and was informed that the Grievance Committee would investigate the troubles of any of the branches of the organization.

It was moved that Mr. Barber be given the names and addresses of all the members of the association, to enable him to furnish them all with copies of the petition now before Congress.

A motion was made that the Secretary be provided with an assistant, whose term of service be limited by the trustees. Adopted.

There was here some little discussion of the question of traveling agents, and the matter was fully explained by one of the trustees.

The committee for investigating the car question were then appointed by the President as follows: Messrs. Grimshaw of New York, Cook of Chicago, Milson of Tennessee, Platz of Albany, Collins of Cleveland, Pfeifer of St. Louis, Shaffer of Baltimore, Lulay of St. Paul, Jordan of Milwaukee, Haight of Philadelphia, and Peters of Pittsburgh.

An addition was then made, and adopted, to the constitution providing for the number which shall constitute a quorum, this little detail having been overlooked in drawing up the original constitution.

The question of initiation was touched on and laid over until the next convention. An invitation was then extended to the delegates by the Citizens' Committee to take a ride through the city and see the parks and principal points of interest. A resolution of thanks was offered to the St. Louis members of the association, which was neatly replied to by one of the St. Louis delegates.

OUT RIDING.

This afternoon some thirty of the delegates met at the Lindell Hotel and were taken for a drive through the city in accordance with the invitation extended at this morning's meeting They were driven through Forest and Tower Grove parks and returned to the city in time for those who wished to leave this evening to get their suppers and catch their respective trains. The visiting delegates are unanimous in the opinion that the kindness which has been shown to them could not be exceeded.

ELEGANT scarfs, 12½ cents, two for 25 cents, will be sold at T. B. Boyd & Co.'s, 309 North Fourth, to-morrow. They are new goods, just received.

The Virginia Election.

NORFOLK, Va., May 28.—All the returns from yesterday's election are not in, but the city is Democratic by from 400 to 500 majority. Portsmouth is also Democratic. The Democrats carried Roanoke City, with the exception of one Councilman.

50 Feet Garden Hose
With couplings, clamps and nozzle complete, $4; with reel, $5. DAY RUBBER COMPANY,
615 North Fourth Street.

Freight Depot Burned.

OTTAWA, Kas., May 28.—Last night the Southern Kansas Railroad freight depot and all its contents were destroyed by fire. The cause is not known. The loss is thought to be less than $5,000.

DON'T fail to see the choice silk scarfs T. B. Boyd & Co., 309 North Fourth, will offer to-morrow at 25 cents, five for $1.

THE board of trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy have elected the following faculty for the ensuing year: Professor of pharmacognosy and botany, Dr. Q. A. Wall; professor of chemistry and instructor in chemical laboratory, Dr. C. O. Curtman; professor of pharmacy, J. M. Good; instructor in pharmaceutical laboratory, Francis Hemm; instructor in microscopical laboratory, H. M. Whelpley; quiz masters, Messrs. Hemm and Whelpley.

Big Drive in Men's Hosiery.

Now is the time to buy Men's Hosiery. T. B. Boyd & Co., 309 North Fourth are closing out 150 dozen at less than cost.

Miss Clara Crider of Columbus, O., is a guest of Mrs. H. H. Merrick of 3147 Washington avenue. Miss Crider will remain several weeks.

Purchase Your Artist Materials
of Redheffer & Koch, art dealers, 1000 Olive s.

THE Natatorium will have its regular ladies' socials every Monday night during the coming season as in the preceding ones. Little additional arrangements in their management will be made to keep up their popularity.

HAVANA cured Turf chewing tobacco causes no heart burn. Try it.

THE AGONY OVER.

Maxwell's Cross-Examination Concluded This Afternoon.

Circuit Attorney Clover Leads Him Through Room 144 Again.

The Prisoner's Effort to Keep the Thread of His First Story.

He Hesitates Frequently and Is Not as Ready with Replies as He Was at First—The Surgical Operation Redescribed—His Chloroform Experiences—Full Text of the Latest Testimony.

[From Yesterday's Six O'Clock Edition.]

Mr. Clover then went into the subject of catheters. He asked the witness if he ever owned a catheter, to which he replied that he had certainly. A collection of medical instruments were brought out and were shown to the witness. Several catheters were in the lot.

Mr. Clover asked him if he had given chloroform in his other operations, and he said he didn't think he had.

"Didn't you state to the jury, Mr. Brooks, that the patient should always be made insensible to insert a catheter?"

"I said that the urethra was sensitive and chloroform should be administered in inserting a catheter. It can be done better."

Mr. Clover then came down to the fatal Sunday.

"What time was it that the chambermaid saw you in your room?"

"I can't say."

"When was it that Mr. Preller returned to his room?"

"I don't remember exactly."

"Did he stay away long?"

"No, not very long."

"When he came back did he take off his clothing at your suggestion or at the suggestion of himself?"

"I can't say, sir, now."

"Did you close the shutters before you commenced operations?"

"I have forgotten now whether I did or not."

"Did you close the window?"

"I can't say now whether I did or not, and I can't say as to the blinds. They may have been shut and they may not."

"How far was your bed from the window?"

"I can't say now. I didn't measure the distance."

"How far was the washstand from the bed?"

"Across the room."

"When did you go for the chloroform?"

"Which chloroform, the first bottle?"

"Yes, the first bottle?"

"I don't know exactly."

"Was it before the chambermaid was in the room, or after."

"I really can't say."

"You got it from Fernow's?"

"Yes, I got it there."

"Isn't there a porch or balcony near your window?"

"I believe there is," hesitatingly.

"And you don't know positively whether the window and blinds were shut or not?"

"No, I can't say."

"Did you notice any one in the rooms adjoining yours?"

"I don't think I did."

"Had you noticed them at all?"

"I don't think I did."

"Were they occupied on this afternoon?"

"I can't say; I didn't notice about that."

"Did you lock the door?"

"I can't say whether I did or not?"

"Did not you lock the door?"

"I can't say. The probability is that I did."

"Where did you put the chloroform when you had used it?"

"On the washstand."

"Why did you put it there, and not on the bed?"

"Because there was a place to put it on the washstand."

"Did you cork it or not?"

"I can't say; the probability is that I did not cork it."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because in using it I shouldn't think I would cork it."

"Did you know when it was upset?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you hear the noise when it was upset?"

"No, I did not."

"What did you do when you found it was upset?"

"I was very much surprised at my carelessness."

"Was the washstand marble?"

"I don't remember. It was marble or metal."

"The bowl was marble, was it not?"

"Marble or metal; marble, I think."

"Well, what did you do when you found the bottle upset?"

"I went to Fernow's to get more."

"What was Mr. Preller's condition at that time?"

"As to what?"

"Conscious or unconscious?"

"Oh, he had taken so little then it had scarcely any effect. He was conscious."

"Did you say anything to him?"

"I can't say."

"Didn't you speak to him?"

"I can't say; I don't know whether I did or not."

"Did he say anything?"

"I—I don't know whether he did or not."

"There was no conversation between you?"

"Really, sir, I have forgotten."

"What did he do when you left?"

"He remained on the bed."

"Remained where he was on the bed?"

"Yes. He was covered."

"Who covered him?"

"I drew up the covering on him."

"Did you lock the door when you went out?"

"I don't remember whether I did or not."

"Did you or did you not?"

"I can't say. The probability is that I left the key on the inside."

"Did you go down stairs or by the elevator?"

"I don't remember."

"You went to Fernow's?"

"Yes."

"Did you go there first?"

"I believe I did."

"Why did you go there and not to a nearer store, Mellier's or Mastbrook's?"

"Because I had gotten it there before?"

"Had you been in Mastbrook's?"

"I don't think I had."

"Do you remember stating in in you direct examination yesterday that you pulled the label from the bottle?"

"I said that if Mr. Fernow said I pulled it off I had probably done so."

"Did you say yesterday on your direct examination that you intended to put it in other bottles?"

"That is true."

"Why stop, then, to pull off that label? Why delay for a little thing like that?"

"Why, it was no use on there."

"And in your hurry, then, you had time for thoughts as trivial as that?"

"I had no thoughts about it."

"Why did you want to put this in the larger bottle?"

"There was a small quantity left in the large bottle."

"And you thought of that at that time?"

"I can't say positively that I did."

"Then what was your reason in stopping to pull off this label?"

"That was it, I think."

"Will you answer positively?"

"I can't say positively."

"Now, didn't you state yesterday in your direct examination positively that that was the reason?"

"I undoubtedly did say so."

"Now, then, when in this drug store did you stop and think of the small quantity left in the large bottle?"

"I can't tell what I thought. I undoubtedly had some idea of that kind."

"That is the explanation, then; that you had that idea?"

"Yes, sir; consciously or unconsciously, I had that idea."

"Well, did you unconsciously tell Mr. Fernow that you did not need that label?"

"I can't say whether I did or not."

"How would the label prevent your pouring the contents into the larger bottle?"

"Most of my bottles are without labels."

"But then your bottles have either a label or the name on the corks?"

"Yes, sir, that is true."

"Well, what was your reason for taking it off?"

"No reason in particular."

"Well, when you went back to the hotel how did you get into room 144?"

"I opened the door and walked in."

"Was it locked when you got back?"

"I can't say whether it was or not. I don't remember."

"Was Mr. Preller there?"

"Yes, sir."

"In the same position in which you had left him?"

"I can't say positively."

"What did you tell him about your absence?"

"I don't remember. I think I told him that I had been after more chloroform."

"And what did he say?"

"I don't remember. I think he said all right or something of that kind."

"Did you then remove the bed clothing?"

"Yes, sir; I did."

"And proceeded with the operation?"

"Yes, sir; I did."

"Was he then in the same position as when you left him?"

"As far as I can remember he was."

"You didn't take his drawers off, did you?"

"He took his drawers off himself, sir."

"What were on his feet at the time he came there?"

"I am not sure. He either had on slippers or shoes."

"Did he have on stockings?"

"Yes sir, he did."

"Did he wear his socks during the operation?"

"No, sir, he did not."

"Who removed them?"

"He did, because he had to do so to remove his drawers."

"Did you remove his white shirt?"

"His outside shirt? No, sir."

"How far did you lift it above his waist."

"About this far." [Indicating the stomach.]

"How much chloroform did you put on the lint to give him?"

"About a gramme and a half."

"Did it take immediate effect on him?"

"He was not sufficiently under the influence of the drug."

"You didn't insert the catheter at that time at all?"

"No, sir; not then."

"Did you make another application of the chloroform?"

"I made several of them."

"How many?"

"I can't tell."

"Did you exhaust the contents of the small bottle?"

"No, sir."

"Where is that small bottle?"

"I don't know, sir."

"What was Mr. Preller's condition when you did use the catheter?"

"As regards what, sir?"

"Consciousness?"

"He appeared sufficiently under the influence of the drug."

"From the time you returned with the second vial how long was it before you noticed he was dying?"

"As soon as I began inserting the instrument I noticed he was wincing."

"Well, how long was it? Ten, fifteen or twenty minutes?"

"I can't tell, sir."

"When Preller was dead what was the first thing you did?"

"When I really considered him dead?"

"Yes, what were the plans you formed?"

"My first thoughts were of the authorities and the way I would act and I then thought of flight."

"What methods did you think of for flight and concealment?"

"I emptied my trunk, drew it to the bedside and put Mr. Preller in it. The thought occurred to me right away of the authorities. I knew I must dispose of the body in some way."

"Well, what did you do first—put him in the trunk?"

"Yes, sir; that was what I did first?"

"Had you ever previously thought of putting him there?"

"No, sir. Certainly not."

"The idea of making it appear suicide didn't occur to you?"

"No, sir."

"Your only thought was the trunk?"

"The trunk was my first and only thought."

"And you emptied it out?"

"Yes, sir."

"What interval elapsed before you put him in the trunk?"

"I can't fix the exact time."

"Well, how many minutes about?"

"To me it seemed an interminally long time."

"Never thought about anything except putting him in the trunk?"

"Not at that time, sir."

"Well, what then?"

"I put him in the trunk and closed it."

"Well, explain how?"

"I drew the trunk to the bedside and dropped him in."

"What then?"

"I shut the top down and corded it."

"Where did you get the rope?"

"I had previously been there."

"About what time of the evening was this?"

"It is not possible to state exactly, I should say it was before 7 o'clock."

"How long after the body was in the trunk was it when you left the room?"

"I can't tell."

"Well, try. Did you go to the supper?"

"I believe I did."

"How long did it take you to cut the shirts?"

"Only a few seconds."

"Did you try to tear them?"

"No, sir. That would have been useless. They could be more quickly cut."

"What time did you return?"

"After supper some time. I took supper about 10 p. m."

"Did you remain all night in your room?"

"I won't say positively."

"What did you swear to yesterday about that point?"

"I don't know positively."

"Did you go to any other room that night?"

"I don't know."

"Did you go to Mr. Preller's room?"

"I can't say."

"Where did you wake up?"

"In my own room, I believe."

"Did you sleep there all night with that corpse?"

"I can't say."

"When did you cut off the mustache?"

"In the morning."

"Was it before breakfast?"

"I can't say."

"To do that did you have to uncord the trunk?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, for what purpose did you do that?"

"I determined upon flight. I thought I must leave the trunk and its contents behind. I thought of that for purposes of concealment."

"Any other reason why you uncorded the trunk?"

"Yes, sir. To put in the placard."

"Where was that written?"

"In my room, I think."

"Were you nervous when you wrote that placard?"

"I had certainly been drinking."

"What did you do with the hair you cut from his mustache?"

"I can't say. I may have left it in the trunk and may not."

"In putting the body in and closing the lid, did you have to handle the body?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what way?"

"I had to move the head."

"To force it?"

"I don't think I had to use force, but I can't pledge myself."

"How did you fix this placard in the trunk?"

"I don't know."

"Did you have to move the body to put in the placard?"

"I can't say."

"When did you make the gashes?"

"At the same time."

"Why?"

"For no particular reason other than to corroborate the placard."

"Had you been drinking when you were planning your escape?"

"That was afterwards."

"What time did you do this mutilation?"

"I can't tell."

"Before breakfast?"

"I can't tell."

"Before you went to Hess?"

"I can't tell."

"Was it the forenoon or afternoon?"

"I think the morning."

"How many times did you open the trunk?"

"I can't say."

"How did you fasten the trunk?"

"With ropes."

"Did you use any sealing wax?"

"I can't say."

"Did you have any sealing wax?"

"Yes sir."

"How did you place the trunk?"

"As before."

"Did you put anything on it?"

"I can't say."

"What was the last time you saw this trunk?"

"On that Monday."

"How came you to go through Preller's pocket?"

"His pants were in my room."

"What were you looking for?"

"I was looking for money."

"Did you go to her room looking for money?"

"I don't believe I did."

"Were you in his room at all?"

"Possibly I was."

"On Monday did you get the key from the clerk for room 385?"

"The clerk swore I had got the key for 385. It is my impression that I got the key for my room. I have no recollection."

"Did you go to his room for the purpose of searching Preller's baggage?"

"I don't think I did."

"Did you take anything else?"

"Some collars and cuffs?"

"Any sleeve buttons?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why?"

"They were in his shirt in my room."

"Why did you take his cuffs?"

"No reason. I had plenty of my own."

"What was your reason for taking the sleeve-button?"

"None."

"Why did you take his money?"

"To escape."

"When in this excited state you had time to take Preller's buttons from his cuffs?"

"I threw all in the trunks."

"Haven't you said they were taken out of the shirt in your room?"

"I believe I did?"

"You weren't too excited for that?"

"It took no time in particular to take them out."

"What else did you take?"

"Some collars and handkerchiefs."

"Why?"

"They happened to be in the valise."

"Did you ever make a confession to a reporter named John J. Jennings of the Post-Dispatch?"

"Yes; I think I did tell him something."

"Did you tell him about the killing?"

"Probably I did."

"Don't you know you did?"

"Yes sir."

Fauntleroy then examined the witness as to the inducements offered by Jennings to get his confession.

"He certainly told me it would be to my advantage to tell him."

"You knew he was a reporter on the Post-Dispatch!"

"Yes sir."

"He had interviewed you before had he not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you tell Jennings you knew nothing about the money?"

"I can't tell what I told Mr. Jennings, and I don't propose to be bound by newspaper interviews."

"Well, can you say whether you did or did not tell him so?"

"I can't tell."

"You won't swear positively that you did not?"

"I can't say."

"You can't remember, then, what happened a week ago?"

"Not about that occurrence."

"Did you ever talk to him on other occasions about the money?"

"I may have talked on many occasions with him."

"Did you ever talk to him about that money?"

"I talked with many reporters. I can't remember them all."

"Did you ever make a confession to any other newspaper man?"

"I can't say. They came around me day and night and worried my life out."

"Didn't you write a letter to your attorneys at that time telling them to give Jennings of the Post-Dispatch that information?"

Objected to by the defense.

The attorneys had a lively dispute over the letter addressed to his attorneys and published in the Post-Dispatch. Mr. Fauntleroy said that it was a rule of law and right and decency that all communications between a prisoner and his attorneys were sacred, and he objected to the introduction of this letter. The Judge refused to sustain the objection.

"Didn't you write an open letter to Mr. Jennings, Mr. Brooks?"

"I did not."

"Did you give him a letter?"

"I did."

"For what purpose did you give him the letter?"

"To give to my attorneys."

"Was it published?"

"I believe the whole, or part of it, was published."

"You gave it to him when you had the interview with him?"

"Yes, or shortly afterward."

"Then you cannot state whether or no you told Mr. Jennings that you did not take Preller's money as you had plenty of your own?"

"I am inclined to think I refused to be interviewed on that subject."

The prisoner got up from his chair, straightened out, and asked to be excused for a few minutes. A Deputy Sheriff led him out. He was evidently laboring under intense strain, and even this was a relief.

"You say you have destroyed or lost the letter in which Mr. Preller stated he would pay your expenses to Auckland?"

"I don't think he stated that. He said he would lend me some money, as I was short."

"You don't know whether you pinched the label off the chloroform bottle or not?"

"No; I don't know."

"And your catheters are at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, are they?"

"They are."

"Can you state Mr. Brooks why it is that you have lost all the evidence that would prove your innocence and have only the evidence that proves your guilt?"

"I am not aware that I have."

This answer was nearly whispered.

Mr. Clover leaned back in his chair and said he was through with the witness.

Brooks breathed a deep sigh of relief and at once left the witness-stand and took his accustomed seat by his attorneys. During the latter part of his testimony the witness gave every evidence of worry. His mind seemed to be on something else part of the time. He hesitated, glanced frequently at his attorneys and appeared ill at ease. The probabilities in his answers led some to remark that he was another "Old Probs." Most of his answers were, "I can't say," or, "I don't remember," about everything.

The defense asked for the letter to the firm of Martin & Fauntleroy sent by John F. Mann.

JOHN I. MARTIN

was placed on the stand, and was given the letters. He said he received a letter while Mr. Fauntleroy was on the bench. The letter stated that certain parties could give information about the Preller case. He answered that he would meet the friends of the writer at his office. the letter he received was lost or stolen from his office. It was never delivered to Maxwell. He said the only thing he had said to his client was to ask him if he knew Mann. He said no. He said he had not consulted with his partner about them. He said he had received three letters and had answered two of them. The letter question has gone into pretty thoroughly in the cross-examination.

The court adjourned after the close of Mr. Martin's testimony until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRELLER EXHUMED.

A DISSECTION OF THE REMAINS GIVES MAXWELL THE LIE.

No Such Disease Existing as the Prisoner Testifies He Treated.

[From Yesterday's Six O'Clock Edition.]

On last Wednesday week, after the Post-Dispatch published Maxwell's confession, the body of C. A. Preller was exhumed and the parts which Maxwell indicated were diseased were cut open and dissected for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Preller had suffered from stricture or other private disease. The result of the investigation was that no stricture or other disordered condition of the parts was found. Three doctors will be put on the stand in rebuttal. Preller's remains were, it is said, in as good condition as on the day of burial.

Congressman Martin L. Clardy of Farmington, Mo., is at the Laclede. He will remain here for several days.

THE CHURCHES.

THE HARVEST OF NEWS IN LOCAL RELIGIOUS FIELDS.

St. Peter's Rector—A Down-Town Baptist Church—Death of a Colored Priest—Close of the Diocesan Convention—Methodist Missionary Society Formed—Archbishop Kenrick's Sunday Appointments.

The Diocesan Covention came to a close last evening. The following alternates to the general convention were chosen: Clericals—Revs. Stephen H. Greene, F. B. Sheetz, W. H. Osborne, and J. P. T. Ingraham, D. D. Lay—W. R. Donaldson, H. H. Harding and J. C. Thompson. W. B. Grimes, the next highest, was on motion elected by the ballot of the Secretary. It was decided to found a Bishop Robertson Memorial Fund, the annual interest to go to the missionary work in the diocese. Joseph Franklin was re-elected Treasurer of the diocese. The question of continuing the Church News was placed in the hands of the Standing Committee. Rev. Benj. E. Reed resigned from the Ecclesiastical Court and the resignation was accepted. It was decided to hold the next convention at St. John's church. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot and Dr. Runcie having resigned from the Ecclesiastical Court also, it was reconstituted as follows: Rev. S. H. Greene for three years, Rev. George H. Hunt for two years; Rev. John Davis for one year; alternates, Dr. John Lierlow for three years, Rev. W. H. Osborne for two years. For fear Bishop Tuttle might decline, rendering an early meeting of the convention necessary, it was decided to adjourn subject to the call of the Standing Committee. Trustees for the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, for the Theological Educational Fund, and for the General Theological Fund, were elected, and Rev. W. W. Silvester was chosen Librarian of the Diocese. A dispatch was read from Bishop Tuttle asking the Convention to elect another man, but the convention unanimously reiterated its call and so wired him. After the memorial service in honor of the late Bishop Robertson, it was decided to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions for a monument to the deceased.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

A DOWN-TOWN BAPTIST CHURCH.

It is stated that a near result of the rehabilitation of the old church at Sixth and Spruce streets will be the permanent organization of a church at that place. Owing to the vigorous growth the Mission has attained Dr. Boyd cannot but think that such a church will be well supported and will go a long way toward solving the question of down-town evangelization.

ST. PETER'S RECTOR.

In compliance with the request of the vestry, made in accordance with Canon XIV, Diocese of Missouri, the Standing Committee have appointed Rev. J. P. Lytton to take temporary charge of St. Peter's Episcopal Parish, pending the selection of a permanent rector. The parish has been without a regularly appointed rector since Easter, and hails with a good deal of satisfaction the present selection. Mr. Lytton has been stationed in the suburbs, and is well acquainted in the city. He has also preached several times at St. Peter's, where he has made a good impression.

Notes.

Next Sunday is a great day for baccalaureate sermons.

Father Eustace of St. Michael's Church leaves Monday for Europe.

There is talk of a new Bethel being erected, this time farther South on the Levee.

The Hyde Park Congregational Church had its annual fair and festival last evening.

There will be a service of song this evening at the East St. Louis Railway Y. M. C. A.

Presiding Elder Finney of the Southern Methodist Church will be at Kirkwood Sunday.

The Evangelical Alliance meets Monday, and will take further action on down-town preaching.

The St. Louis District Conference, Southern M. E. Church, will be held at Bonne Terre, June 17-19.

Rev. W. H. Marquess, the Presbyterian pastor at Fulton, Mo., has declined the call to Auburn, N. Y.

Monday Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell reads a paper to his Christian brethren on "Social Amusements."

Sunday the choir of the Holy Angels goes to Hannibal to give a concert in aid of Father McLaughlin's parish.

The young Men's Sodality of St. Xavier's College Church will approach Holy Communion in a body next Sunday.

The last letter from Dr. Niccolls was dated April 15. He was then in the midst of the inspiring scenes of Jerusalem.

The mission begun at St. Teresa's on Grand avenue last Sunday, by Father Lambert, will not close until next Thursday.

Presiding Elder Corrington of the M. E. Church will hold quarterly meeting at Webster Circuit to-morrow and Sunday.

Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell of Central Christian Church has been absent at Hopkinsville, Ky., this week attending a convention.

The First Christian Church has been renovated throughout and carpeted anew through the energy of the ladies of the church.

Mr. Henry Tudor of the 'Frisco Line will conduct the service at the East St. Louis Railroad Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock.

The baccalaureate sermon at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, will be delivered Sunday. The annual concert will be given Monday evening.

A convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the St. Louis and Springfield Districts will be held at Lebanon, June 5—7.

Rev. Dr. T. D. Wallace of Hannibal preaches the baccalaureate sermon at Westminster College Sunday. Commencement occurs next Thursday.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Branch Woman's Auxiliary (Episcopal Missions) is being held this afternoon at Christ Church's guild rooms.

The library of the late Dr. Goodell, presented by his widow to Drury College, numbers 2,500 volumes, the accumulation of his twenty-seven years in the ministry.

The acting superintendent of the Biddle Mission Sunday-school as elected is Gen. E. A. More. A small balance is in the treasury and the prospects are bright.

An adjourned meeting of the St. Louis Bible Society will be held at the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Sunday, May 30, at 4:30 o'clock.

At Union Congregational Church, 1226 North Third street, Mrs. A. G. Peterson will address the congregation on Sunday evening on "God's Great Love to Man."

At North St. Louis Christian Church, Eighth and Mound streets, Rev. W. W. Hopkins' subjects for Sunday will be: Morning, "Our Work;" night, "The Wise Man."

Miss Minnie Whittaker, teacher in the Indian school at Tahlequah, I. T., will meet those interested in her work at the Park avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 3 p. m.

The increase last year in the business of the St. Louis Baptist Publishing House, Lewis E. Kline, Manager, equaled that of the Chicago, Boston and New York houses combined.

Father Orfa, lately chaplain at Calvary Cemetery, has been appointed chaplain to the Christian Brothers at Glencoe. It is thought Father Dillon will be his successor at Calvary.

A musical and literary entertainment together with a strawberry and ice cream festival will be given in Union Congregational Church, Third and Ashley streets, on Tuesday evening.

The subject of Rev. Iri R. Hicks, pastor of Olive Branch Congregational Church, Sidney street and Jefferson avenue, for Sunday morning and evening will be: "Providence and Trust."

Wednesday at 3 p. m., the Benevolent Association of Christian Women will hold its monthly meeting and also the Auxiliary of C. W. B. M., at the same time, at the First Christian Church.

The entertainment by St. George's Literary Circle, announced for this evening, has been postponed until Friday, June 4, on account of the occupation of the chapel by the Diocesan Convention.

"The Willing Workers" of the Salem German M. E. Church, Fifteenth and Wash streets, will give an entertainment and strawberry festival in the parlors of the church on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Stinson, the called pastor of Pilgrim Church, returned to Worcester, Mass., this week. The opinion seems to be changing to a belief that despite the efforts of Worcester to hold him he will come to St. Louis.

The St. Louis Protestant Orphan Asylum will give a parlor concert this evening at the residence of Mrs. Leonard Matthews, 1000 Grand avenue, for the benefit of the building fund. Prof. Robyn will conduct the concert.

The annual strawberry festival of the Memorial Home for Aged People will be given to-morrow at the Home, Grand avenue, near Tower Grove Park. Vehicles will leave Olive street and Grand avenue every half hour from 12 to 8 p. m.

Next Thursday evening the Central Mission Sunday School will give a literary and musical entertainment at Eleventh and Locust streets. The Hatton Glee Club will be one of the attractions of the entertainment. The admission will be 25 cents.

Sunday morning at 7 o'clock Archbishop Kenrick will be at St. Vincent's Church. At 10 o'clock he will administer confirmation at the Rose Hill church where there will be first communion. In the afternoon, at 3, he will attend St. Michael's.

The two city Methodist organs are having a lively time over a discussion precipitated by a correspondent of Dr. M'Anally's paper, who said that the Northern branch had meanly dropped the word North from their name after promising to keep it.

The Central Christian Advocate, Methodist organ, speaking for the St. Louis Conference, denies that the colored people were persuaded, as the Independent charges, to form a separate colored conference. They went of their own accord because they thought it best.

At Westminster Presbyterian Church Rev. W. G. McDannold, the pastor, will preach on Sunday morning on "Church Health, the Scriptural Means of Church Growth," and in the evening on "Men Make an Impossible Way; God Has Made an Easy Way of Salvation."

Thursday, June 3, Ascension Day, is a holiday of obligation with Catholics. On that day there will be a grand procession at St. Anthony's, on the Stringtown road, and first communion at 7 a. m., and at St. Alphonsus' (Rock) the same day there will be a similar procession.

The Union Depot Branch of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. will hold a social service of song on Tuesday evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighth and Chouteau avenue. There will be short addresses in addition to the musical programme. Railroad men and their friends are invited.

Commencement at Shurtleff College, Alton, occurs next week. The baccalaureate sermon will be given by the President, Dr. A. A. Kendrick, Sunday, the 30th. Wednesday, at 10 a. m., the Board of Trustees will meet, and on Thursday, at 9 a. m., the commencement exercises will take place.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the St. Louis M. E. Conference was organized at Union Church Wednesday evening. Mrs. Jennie Willing of Chicago was present and made an address. The officers elected were: Mrs. Dr. Felton, President; Mrs. J. H. McLean, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. H. Pye, Corresponding Secretary.

A bashful young minister went into the Central Baptist office this week and was urged to subscribe. "How much is it?" he asked. So much and we'll give you Grace Truman, too." He had never read the book and being but newly married he fled down-stairs, stopping only long enough to tell Manager Kline that they were trying to make him a Mormon upstairs.

C. R. Garrison will open his gospel tent in South St. Louis, June 1. When that is done it is probable that the meetings at the old Y. M. C. A., Eleventh and Locust streets, will be abandoned, since Messrs. Garrison and Gary will find their time fully occupied at the tent. They have tried for some time to close the meetings, but each time they have been voted down by the house.

Dr. Boyd has had a corps of painters and calciminers at work in the old church building at Sixth and Spruce streets, this week. He intends to have electric lights put inside and one outside, so that the dingy character of the old building will be no longer a repelling force. The mission at 309 South Broadway will find bright quarters there.

Sunday Rev. Wm. Harris of the Delmar Avenue Baptist Church, will preach at 4 o'clock p. m., in the programme laid out by the Evangelical Alliance. Whether such services really reach the down-town classes was answered two Sundays' ago. There were 110 persons in the audience, and on inquiry being made as to how many came from east of Twelfth street, over half stood up.

Rev. Augustus Tolton, the colored priest whose departure to receive orders at Rome caused a great deal of comment, as he was the first colored Catholic priest of the United States, will not fill the pulpit at Quincy, Ill. Having been ordained two months ago in Rome, he celebrated his first mass at Easter. Since then he sickened and died abroad.

The public debate by the East St. Louis Railway Y. M. C. A. Senate, which was unavoidably postponed last month, will take place at their rooms next Wednesday evening. Subject, "Resolved, That the Interests of the Country Demand that Women Have the Right of Suffrage." At the close the audience, including the ladies, will have the privilege of voting on the merits of the debate.

Monday evening, at the Second Church, the next meeting of the Presbyterian Union will be held. Of this, the St. Louis Evangelist says this week: "The importance of having each church represented by a large number cannot be exaggerated, as the questions to be considered will have a direct bearing upon the future work of the organization, and may involve its continued existence."

The St. Louis auxiliary of the McAll Mission Association this week adjourned its meetings till the last Wednesday in September. Encouraging progress is reported. It was decided to station a medical missionary at Sautetieme, France, and to raise money for a small hospital there. Mr. Taft, a sculptor of Chicago, formerly a student in Paris, was announced to lecture on the Protestant work in Paris, in St. Louis, before the 10th prox.

Dr. Hollifield is absent at the Southern Presbyterian Assembly at Augusta, Ga. This Assembly's Committee on Evolution reported that the Presbyterian Church believes that Adam's body was "fashioned out of matter previously created from nothing." As all the evolutionists are opposed to the "something from nothing" theory, the issue is plainly made. Dr. Cooper, in the Evangelist, expresses the hope that "apeism will get a decisive blow."

Bishop Bowman is again at home after his long business visit East. According to the plan of visitation his conference appointments are as follows: July 15, the Colorado, at Greely, Colo.; August 19, the Black Hills, at Central City, Dak.; September 2, the Iowa, at Washington, Io.; September 9, the DesMoines, at Council Bluffs, Io.; September 23, the Dakota, at Watertown, Dak.; September 30, Northwest German, at LaCrosse, Wis.; October 7, Minnesota, Stillwater, Minn.

The Christian Evangelist has this pointed plea this week: "The great Exposition building, controlled by Christian stockholders, was let to the American Opera Company for a week's entertainment, and the hall was crowded every night with church-goers to witness a performance which our daily papers characterize as 'the most daring piece of vulgarity and indecency ever seen in public, outside of the low variety shows.' Is it any wonder the masses in our cities turn away from the church and reject its teachings? Oh, for a regenerated church!"

The Flower Mission is suffering its first real piece of bad luck. Mrs. Clara Barnard, the president, has recently been called to the country, and now Mrs. A. D. Cooper, the secretary, met with the Mission Wednesday for the last time for many weeks, announcing that she would leave for Europe Monday to be absent some time in the busiest part of the Society's season. Some tears were shed by the ladies at the thought of losing their efficient secretary, but there was no intention of giving up any portion of the work, since Mrs. Coe, the Vice-President, has taken hold of things and vigorously urged the workers on.

The Congregational ministers of this city are trying to stem the tide of what they call Sabbath desecration, and to this end have addressed their several congregations, overtured them, as it were, on the subject. In this circular the pastors say: "We have noticed with regret and with alarm that the habit of Sabbath breaking is no longer confined to the irreligious and worldly people of the community, but that members of our churches are also drifting into conduct and usages not sanctioned by the Christian Scriptures nor by the best religious consciousness of the churches." They then go on to enumerate desecrating practices, including in this category the purchasing of confections or other viands that require manufacture and delivery on Sunday; the traveling for business or pleasure; the transacting of secular duties, etc. The circular is about as sweeping as even the most rigid Calvinist could desire.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Karl Daubigny and Pierre Frere, the famous French painters, are dead.

Ulster Protestants at Dungannon adopted resolutions indorsing Gladstone.

A dynamite factory at Tom's River, N. J., exploded yesterday and two workmen were killed.

The artificial propagation of lobsters has been successfully carried out in Massachusetts.

The British Commons adjourned yesterday on account of the impure air in the building.

Joseph Walker, a Youngstown (O.) wealthy bachelor, was strangled to death by a piece of meat.

Mlle. Rhea, the actress, escaped from a burning Sioux City (Io.) hotel with her clothes in her arms.

The reports of the United States Consuls show that the coming year will be a bad one in Europe for cholera.

The conference report on the shipping bill, with the Frye amendment, was agreed to by the Senate and the House yesterday.

United States Deputy Marshal John Phillips has arrested Johnson Aut, Sheriff of Atoka County, Choctaw Nation, for murder.

A monument is to be erected at Frankfort, Ky., to James T. Leonard, who originated reading from a telegraph instrument by sound.

Peter Harry Linde, a job printer with one wife in East Baltimore, Md., and another in West Baltimore, was yesterday arrested for bigamy.

The late session of the House yesterday was taken up by the filibustering of the opponents of the oleomargarine bill, which finally went over.

At Down Patrick, Ulster, Ireland, four boys have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shouting for home rule at a late hour of the night.

A motion by the Parnellites in the British Commons yesterday putting the operation of the arms act in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant was voted down.

A mob attempted to take Andrew Green, self-confessed murderer of Joseph Whitney, at Denver, Col., from jail to hang him but the guards kept them away.

There is some criticism of Queen Victoria for going to Balmoral instead of following Gladstone's advice to remain at Windsor until after the division on the home-rule bill.

The Red Men, a Kluklux order, took George Keck and wife from their house on Grass Run, near Ritchie, Wheeling, W. Va., and whipped them with hickory switches. Twelve arrests have been made.

The British Medical Journal in its issue yesterday, in London, said that the investigation of Pasteur's methods now going on under the direction of the British Hydrophobia Commission has resulted so far in confirming Pasteur's claims. Little doubt now remains that the virus he uses is the true virus of rabies.

The bill empowering the ministry to expel the Princes at its discretion was presented by the French Cabinet yesterday. Its reading in the Chamber caused a pandemonium and in the midst of the workingman's agitation, M. Basly introduced a bill for the immediate confiscation of the Princes' property to the purposes of a pension fund for workingmen. The two bills were laid over till Tuesday, when, it is expected, there will be a red-hot time.

Gladstone at the conference yesterday expressed a preference for postponing the home-rule discussion after the second reading till an early session of Parliament in 1887. At the conclusion of the premier's address the representative of the Welsh dissidents arose and declared allegiance to Gladstone. Joseph Arch, Liberal, and Charles Bradlaugh, Radical, were among the sheep that returned to the Gladstonian fold. In the Commons later in the day Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative leader, asked Gladstone to repeat the statements made at the conference but the, latter evaded the desired reply.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

W. L. Cornelius, Little Rock, Ark.; W. Altschiel, Cincinnati; J. M. Griswold, Morgan, Ill.; J. Star, Dennison, Tex., are at the Hotel Barnum.

J. H. Wilson and wife, Hannibal, Mo.; G. W. Old, Clifton, Tenn.; E. B. Marquess, Richmond, Va.; R. L. Wilcox, Rinard, Ill., are at the Everett.

C. M. Logan, Austin, Tex.; P. E. Irwin, Emporia, Kan.; J. G. Brown, San Francisco; E. Z. Carter, Celina, Tenn.; F. Clark, Ft. Worth, are at the St. James.

H. C. Howard, Bonne Terre, Mo.; H. Steward, Silver City, N. M.; H. S. Daniel, Miami, Mo.; G. K. Smith, Chicago; C. F. Butler, Columbus, O., are at Hurst's.

J. M. Gray, Salisbury, N. C.; J. G. Flagg, New York; G. S. Broadbent, Philadelphia; B. B. Camoon, Fredericktown; G. Schulty, Baltimore, are at the Planters'.

J. C. Lape, Des Moines, Io.; J. G. Goodwin, Kansas City; M. B. Chapman, Columbia, Mo.; L. Knox, Vandalia, Mo., and J. Meyer, Holden, Mo., are at the Laclede.

W. T. Jackson, Box, Tenn.; A. W. Oliver, Wichita, Kan.; A. L. Lewis, Cleveland, O.; J. S. Leeds, Topeka, Kan., and E. B. Rowland, New York, are at the Southern.

E. C. Mallen, Davenport, Io.; E. B. Pike, Haverhill, N. H.; C. L. Colburn, Cincinnati; H. J. Williard, New York, and J. C. Allen, Philadelphia, are at the Lindell.

W. A. Wright, Springfield, Ill.; C. L. Propst, Panora, Io.; Col. C. N. Dodd, Lebanon, Mo.; J. C. Tutt, Chicago; John T. Haas, Burlington, Io., Geo. W. Rose, Philadelphia; John W. Voorhies, Louisville, Ky., are at Hotel Hunt.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip from the Adjacent Towns.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

Joplin, Mo., May 27.—Mrs. A. O. T. Pennington has returned from Knob Noster, Mo., where she had been on a visit to her mother for some days. Her husband, who represents the Missouri Pacific as general agent here, accompanied her home.——Maj. D. A. Preston has returned from Kansas City, whither he was called to serve as juror in the United States Court there.——Mr. Irvine, editor of the Holt County Press, who has been visiting his friend and former associate at Columbia College, Mr. Charley Reavis, has left for home.——Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Blair are entertaining their cousin, Mr. C. C. Farrington of Los Angeles, Cal.——Mr. Carson of the Joplin Herald has been called to Cadiz, O., by the serious illness of his father.——Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hamilton have returned from Eureka Springs.——The family of Mr. John Faulkender are about to move here from Independence, Mo.——Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Woodhouse and daughter, former residents here, have returned from Rich Hill to make Joplin their future home.——Miss Anna Rant of Galena has been paying a visit to Mrs. Leslie Leverich here.——The Haven Dramatic Company, selected from among the best actors of St. Louis, Chicago, or the West generally, to perform here during the summer, have made a decided hit in their two first performances, "The Queen's Evidence" and "Monte Cristo." To-night they play Bartley Campbell's "Fate."

Lebanon, Mo., May 27.—The ladies of the Congregational Church gave a festival last Tuesday night and were liberally patronized.——There will be memorial services under the auspices of the G. A. R., at the Opera-house, next Sunday evening.——Mr. R. H. Farrar, who has been seriously ill for several months, was out driving yesterday, and it is hoped by his many friends will soon convalesce. Miss Archie Weard entertained some friends at her home on Harwood avenue last Monday evening.——Ex-Gov. Phelps spent last Monday in the city.——Mrs. Townsley and daughters of Flora, Ill. are visiting the family of Capt. J. T. Talliafuro.——The public schools of the city have closed after a very successful year.——Hon. G. W. Bradfield declines to make the race for Circuit Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit. The Democratic convention to nominate a candidate meets at Buffalo the 22d of July. It is thought that the Republicans will renominate W. S. Wallace, the present incumbent.——Fishing parties and picnics are all the rage.——The Postmaster of this place has been confirmed.

St. Charles, Mo., May 28.—Cards of invitation are out announcing the nuptials of Miss Bertha, daughter of Hon. Theodore Brue
Mr. Chr. Daubt June 2 at 7 p. m. at the
dence of the bride's parents.——Mr. W
Ward and family were guests of Mr. and
R. Irwin Sunday. Mr. Ward and family
Thursday for Minneappolis, Minn.,
future home.——Mr. Gus. Le Faivere
Louis was a guest of his friends here Tu
——Dr. Klipstein and daughter, Miss S
are guests of relatives at this place.——
A. D. Campbell leaves to-day for t
To-night's meeting of the me
Shakespeare Club at Miss Jean
be the last until next Octobe
gramme for the evening w
above the ordinary: Original
Prof. Botsford; recitation, Mi
original poem, Prof. Procto
Miss J. Christy; reading, Pr
recitation, Miss M. Jones; orig
"The Club," Mr. W. Jones,
"Lady of Lyons," Miss Christy
Friedrich, and a zither solo, Miss S.
richs.——The annual picnic of St. John's School took place Wednesday, and that of the Lutheran School Thursday, at Nature Park.——Messrs. Hilary and Basil Hayden of St. Paul, Mo., called on friends at this place Thursday.——Mrs. George F. Becker is visiting her sister, Miss Libbie Birkett, of Shelbyville, Ill.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., May 26.—Collector Addy of this county to-day took one of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company's mogul engines in charge and put it under lock for the overdue taxes due the county from the company.

GOING AWAY.

A Sensational Chicago Preacher Accepts a Call—Tile Factory Burned—Illinois Items.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Third Presbyterian Church, a sensational preacher, has announced his intention of accepting a call to a pulpit of the Reformed Church in New York City.

CHAMPAIGN, May 28.—The Suttoon & Sheldon tile factory was destroyed by fire during the night.

CITY NEWS.

DON'T let it escape your memory that the spot for you to order your summer suit is the new tailoring department of D. Crawford & Co., which, although not yet six months old, has as large a business as some who have been established for twenty years. Blood will tell.

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only powder that will improve the complexion, eradicate tan, freckles and all other skin diseases. Use no other.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicine furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles street, cures diseases of indiscretion, excesses, indulgencies. Call or write.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Matthew Stanley Quay to Succeed Don Cameron in the United States Senate.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

[illegible]w YORK, May 28.—Maj. M. P. Handy, the [illegible]r of the Philadelphia News, came on to [illegible] York yesterday to attend a dinner given [illegible]pt. William M. Connor, at the St. James [illegible]l. Maj. Handy has alwas taken a deep in[illegible] in Pennsylvania politics. Although a [illegible]nian by birth and an ex-Confederate offi[illegible] for years been an enthusiastic Re[illegible]peaking of Keystone State politics [illegible]w Stanley Quay is very firmly [illegible] Republican managers' sad[illegible], and he is not likely to be [illegible]n."

"[illegible]n, then, been retired?"

"[illegible]nk he will care to dispute Mr. [illegible] Quay has done enough for [illegible] to make it unprobable that Mr. [illegible]ld go back on him. Quay will be [illegible] Senator from Pennsylvania if he [illegible] lives. There are several candidates among the Republicans, beginning with Judge Maury and running down to Tom Bayne and Galusha A. Grow. Red-headed Tom V. Cooper is also in the field, I believe, but Quay will carry off the palm. He is not so much of a candidate now, but you will see when the Legislature comes to be elected that most of them will be far away. I believe that Gen. Beaver will be our candidate for Governor this fall. Most of the opposition to him is based on the ground that to nominate Beaver will necessitate the renomination of all the old ticket of 1882, and the independents who kicked before think this will be too big a dose for them to swallow. Still, I think Gen. Beaver is certain of the nomination for Governor, although the balance of the 'old ticket' may be knocked out. The Prohibitionists are taking steps to give us some trouble. I see they are trying to induce Charles S. Wolf to head their ticket for Governor. Wolf is an able man and a thoroughly honest one, but he says himself that he has not been a Republican for several years. I do not believe his coming out as a Prohibition candidate would draw enough votes from Beaver to endanger our ticket."

"Is it true that Mr. Quay has declared for Blaine or made an alliance with the Maine statesman?"

"I don't think there has been any alliance, but Mr. Quay recognizes the fact that the Republicans of Pennsylvania want Mr. Blaine, and he will work for him. Mr. Blaine has a firmer hold than ever on the hearts of Pennsylvania Republicans."

The Robbery Record.

The residence of Mrs. Frank J. Ruth, No. 2836 Carr street, was entered yesterday afternoon by a sneak thief who went through the house while Mrs. Ruth was up-stairs, but took nothing except $1.50 in change.

L. Samber of 206 North Broadway and J. W. Postlewaite of 520 Pine street mourn the loss of coats.

While Miss Lizzie Powers of 2710 Olive street was at the Fair Grounds yesterday her pocket was picked of a purse containing $10.

While Miss E. Zell of 1797 Franklin avenue, was at the Fair Grounds yesterday she was robbed of a gold watch and chain with a $2.50 gold piece for a charm.

A gold watch was stolen from John Lantenbecher of 1223 North Eleventh street yesterday.

ANOTHER GARFIELD.

Steve Dorsey Talks About Politics and Politicians—The Coming Contest.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Tribune this morning says: Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of New Mexico, who was Secretary of the Republican National Committee in 1880, sailed for Europe yesterday. It is his intention to take a sail of 800 miles along the coast of Norway during the summer. A Tribune reporter saw him at the Gilsey House before his departure and had a long interview. Mr. Dorsey is in fine health and spirits, bronzed by exposure on his ranche, but looking prosperous and happy. He discussed politicians and politics with his old-time vigor. He spoke of ex-President Arthur as being a deserted man because he had deserted his friends; affirmed that Senator Evarts was as dry of real ideas as a Vermont mule in stocks; spoke of Senator Allison as a second Garfield in his political character; alluded to ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio as a supporter of John Sherman for President for the purpose of getting Sherman's shoes, and declared that he was opposed to the renomination of Mr. Blaine for President, although he saw nothing else probable at the present time and was not disposed to assault the Maine statesman. The Senator was full of political reminiscences. In speaking of

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION,

Mr. Dorsey said: "Disbanding an army to catch the stragglers has been tried by the Republican party. But this is the first time that any human being ever heard or knew of a Democratic official in power forgetting his party and playing hide and seek with the deserters of his antagonists. Now that I think of it, is it not the strangest spectacle in the world that the men who abandoned the Republican party, because they could not control it, are the men who now control the Executive of the Democratic party, and to whom he looks for advice? You can take Grover Cleveland and the Democrats who will support or sympathize with him, and the Republican Mugwumps who stand by him blindly, and the whole crowd together could not control a county in the State of New York. Yet they control 50,000,000 of people whom they assume to be of meaner clay and less noble purposes than themselves. Eye-glasses and English brogue and English bad manners and and worse mannerisms, stove-pipe hats, silk stockings and ruffled night shirts control neither part, but for the time being they are controlling the whole country."

"Have not Republicans been catering somewhat to this element?"

CATERING TO EVERY ELEMENT.

"The Republican party has been catering to every element. Carping has taken the place of honest criticism. Fault finding has taken the place of suggestion. Assumption stands in the place of knowledge. All you have to do to see why the Republican party is not in power is to look at the history of the party in New York for the past six or eight years. One faction had rather see the party defeated than to see a clerk appointed at $900 a year in Washington without a civil-service examination. The same faction would rather see the party go down than to see the ablest, and in many respects, the most eminent man New York ever produced, stand [illegible]jority of 50,000, has become nearly a confirmed Democratic State. Cleveland has given the Republicans of New York and of the country a chance to recover from this condition of things. The situation has been entirely changed by him, and with any decent and sensible management by Republicans the old majority can be regained here in 1888."

at the head of his party. This was denounced as bossism by persons who tried but failed to be bosses themselves. Another faction is willing everything should go to pieces rather than to see Mr. Blaine beaten in convention. So the wrangling has gone on until men have forgotten they are Republicans, and until New York, with her magnificent Republican ma-

THE CANDIDATE.

"What about the candidate in 1888?"

"I think at the present time Mr. Blaine's chances of nomination are better than they ever were, but I believe that Gen. Logan and John Sherman will jointly have a majority of the votes of the convention. There may be a repetion of the Cincinnati convention of 1876, when Blaine came so near a nomination but failed. One thing is certain: Mr. Blaine is too experienced a politician to permit a Garfield to appear in the National Convention from Maine, although Tom Reed is quite equal to the role. I believe that there will be fewer names before the next convention than before any that has been held."

"Who will be the Democratic nominee?"

"The brightest politician the Democratic party has is the present Governor of the State of New York."

"Don't you think Cleveland may be renominated?"

"There is not the slightest chance in the world for him. I don't think he could get a delegation from a single State in the Union. I don't believe now, that if he should try to retrieve himself with his party by retracing his steps, he could ever regain the Democratic confidence which he has lost. This fellow up here in Albany will cut the life out of him."

"What about Jeff Davis?"

"The old sinner isn't worth talking about. He is the flickering spark in the smouldering ashes of rebellion and secession."

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number: For the United States, 154, and for Canada, 27, as compared with 167 last week and 176 the week previous. The casualties in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States are light and below the average in number, the Western and Pacific States furnishing more than one-half of the total number of failures for the week.

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE.

The Augustin Daly Company at the Strand Theater, London.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, May 28.—The opening performance of Augustin Daly's company in "A Night of Fun" at the Strand Theater last night was by far the most successful premier of this season. From the beginning to the end of the play there was literally not an entire minute when the audience did not roar with laughter. All points, even when of a distinctively American character, were taken instantly. The theater, in fact, was filled with a hair-trigger audience, exploding at the slightest touch. The opinion expressed by those who had seen Augustin Daly's company frequently was that they never acted better. Socially, too, they scored a success, the audience being a remarkable one. In one box sat the American Minister, Mr. E. J. Phelps, Lady Randolph Churchill, John T. Hoffman, ex-Gov. of New York, and Henry White, First Secretary of the American Legation. In the opposite box sat Mrs. John W. Mackay and her party. Mr. Labouchere was seated in the middle of the stalls. Brandon Mathews and wife, who came to London from Paris, too late to get better seats, were in the center of the balcony. Among others were noticed Hampden Robb, Mrs. Maurice Barrimore, who was Miss Georgie Drew, Frederick Gebhardt, and Mme. Christine Nilsson. The company was called before the curtain after each act repeatedly. At the end of the play Augustin Daly made a short speech in response to calls. He said: "Your welcome sounds like an echo of the applause with which you bade us farewell two years ago. You told us to came again, and we have come."

"Glad to see you," shouted a voice in the gallery, raising a general laugh.

"I thank you on behalf of Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Drew and the rest of the company for the affectionate reception you have to-night extended to all. I am only sorry that my friend, Mr. Ferris, is not here to receive his share of the welcome, but I fear (looking at his watch) that he is still struggling at the Adelphi to reach his 'harbor lights,' while we have already found ours here in the bright gleam of your friendly eyes."

Mr. Daly privately expressed great pleasure at the warm reception his company had met with. He said that they had been too busy preparing for last night to do or see anything, except Wednesday, when they took "a day off," and went in a body to see the Derby. The success of their season is established beyond doubt.

FINGER'S "Turf" plug is the finest blue grass leaf "Havana cured." Chew it.

ALL A MISTAKE.

The True Story of a Recent Rumpus at the Southern Hotel.

In the POST-DISPATCH of Wednesday a news item appeared in which the trouble created by one John W. Ham, who had been head decorator at the Southern Hotel, was set forth in a manner that unjustly reflected upon Mr. H. C. Lewis, manager of the hotel. It was made to appear that Ham, who was drunk, had assaulted Mr. Lewis when he did no such thing. The facts as related by persons who were present are these: Ham made some disturbance in the hotel while he was under the influence of liquor and Mr. Lewis ordered him from the premises. Later he returned and demanded pay for himself and all his men, whom he had made to quit work. Mr. Lewis paid the amount. Subsequently Ham entered the hotel in Mr. Lewis' absence and finding some men at work assaulted a painter and was arrested for disturbing the peace. A warrant was also sworn out against him for assault and battery. Mr. Lewis' name was connected with the circumstance by mistake, as he was not present at all at the fuss.

Death of Dr. Pease.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28.—Dr. R. W. Pease, a noted surgeon, who was prominent in the medical department of the army during the war, died suddenly from heart disease this morning.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

A Woman Fines a Constable—Two Assaults—News Notes from Over the Bridge.

A good story on Constable Ryan, who was elected at the recent municipal election, has leaked out. Yesterday morning Mrs. Elizabeth O'Connell of the Second Ward swore out a warrant for the arrest of Kate Young, charging her with using obscene and threatening language. 'Squire Shea, before whom the warrant was taken out, gave it to Constable Ryan to serve. Ryan went to Mrs. Young's residence, rang the bell, and Mrs. Young herself answered the summons. She at once recognized Ryan, but he not knowing her, asked if he could see Mrs. Young. She told him that Mrs. Young had gone over to St. Louis and asked him his business. He told her that he had a warrant for her, and when she had obtained the further information from him that the warrant had been sworn out by Mrs. O'Connell, she told him that Mrs. Young had left word with her that in case a constable with a warrant for her arrest sworn out by Mrs. O'Connell should call, to tell him that she would be at the 'Squire's Court herself in the morning, plead guilty, and pay whatever fine was imposed and costs. This was satisfactory to Ryan and he left. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Young packed up her clothes, secured a furniture car, and before evening had all her household effects moved to St. Louis. Ryan heard of the removal and hurried to the house, but of course Mrs. Young was not there and when informed by the neighbors of the deception practiced on him, he was crestfallen.

Last evening Con Connelly and James Murphy, between whom there was an old grudge, met on the corner of Third street and St. Louis avenue and entered into an angry discussion, which soon resulted in the exchange of blows. Connelly was beating Murphy badly, when Mrs. Murphy, to whom intelligence of the fight had been conveyed, came running up to where the belligerents were, and seeing Connelly's father standing by and making no attempt to separate the fighters, she began to upbraid him severely. He replied in rather inelegant terms, and this morning Mrs. Murphy swore out a warrant before 'Squire Shea, charging him with using indecent language. James Murphy also swore out a warrant against Con Connelly, by whom he was beated, charging him with assault and battery.

This morning Mr. David Parker, who lives on St. Louis avenue, swore out a warrant for the arrest of his son, Ellsworth Parker, on a charge of assault. The father attempted to correct the boy for something wrong he had done and the lad, who is a man in physical proportions, managed to get in more blows on his parent than the latter did on him.

James McFarland and Jack Donovan were arrested on suspicion last evening, but discharged this morning.

Mrs. Ruth Gordon, wife of Louis Gordon, who met with a fatal accident about two years ago died at her residence on the Island last evening.

The standing of the discharged jury in the Canty case, which was announced by telegraph from Belleville in the POST-DISPATCH last evening was a great surprise to the citizens here. A verdict of acquittal would, it was generally thought, be returned, and no one had the least idea that the jury would come as near convicting the brothers as they did. As the jury disagreed the case will again come to trial at the next term of court.

MOTHER AND SON.

Love's Final Triumph—Seduced an Orphan—A Fatal Quarrel—Missouri Matters.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, May 28.—The Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict finding Edward Anderson and Ewing Sanders responsible for the assassination of Swayne Anderson, and Mrs. Anderson and her son Henry are held as accomplices.

JONESBURG, May 28.—Frank Vannes, a young medical student, was married to-day to Annie Rixey, a young girl of 16, with the consent of her parents. This is the sequel of an elopement which was frustrated some time since, the young people being overtaken and the girl sent away to school.

LOUISIANA, May 28.—Annie Howard an orphan girl of 15 years, caused the arrest of George Pratt on the charge of seduction under promise of marriage.

STRINGTOWN, May 28.—John W. Wright, a well-known farmer, shot and dangerously wounded his brother, Vincent Wright. They had a quarrel concerning the appointment of a guardian for their mother.

KANSAS CITY, May 28.—The burglar wounded at the residence of Chris Kohlmeyer refused to give his real name. He is in a dying condition.

HANNIBAL, May 28.—There was a large attendance at the second day's session of the State Sunday-school Convention.

SEDALIA, May 28.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Convention adjourned last evening to meet at Covington, O., in May, 1887.

NEOSHO, May 28.—The trial of J. R. Morrison and three sons for killing Daniel Tomlinson on Christmas day is in progress here. The courtroom is crowded.

LOCAL NEWS.

The strawberry festival given at the Baptist Babies' Home last night was a great success, there being a very large attendance.

The largest sale of condemned Government supplies that has been held in this city for years, took place at the Arsenal yesterday afternoon. The total amount realized by the sale was $20,000.

John Beepple, aged 12 years, who took part in the boys' race at the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, fell from his pony and sustained a severe scalp wound. He lives at No. 600 South Second street.

Gus. Banast, a teamster, was loading sand at the corner of Thirteenth and Poplar streets last evening, when his team took fright and in trying to stop them from running away he was dragged under the wheels and sustained serious injuries.

J. W. Lambert, to whose efforts the great success of the Medical Convention was partially due, was presented with an elegant gold watch yesterday afternoon by the Committee on Arrangements. Dr. Atwood made the presentation speech and Mr. Lambert responded happily.

There is some talk of extending the Narrow Gauge Road from Florissant to Missie's Ferry, on the Missouri River, within the next three months. Vice-President Colburn states that the right of way has been already secured. The distance between Florissant and Missie's Ferry is five miles.